

# AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

SEPTEMBER 1948

THIS ISSUE: OLD WEST • WHEN YOU SHIP • U. S. LAND MAP • P. & M. SYMPTOMS • TAXES

# DENVER

## *Is The CHOICE* OF WESTERN LIVESTOCK SHIPPERS

### HERE'S WHY

Every livestock shipper in the Intermountain Area knows the main reason why so many livestock producers Ship 'Em to **DENVER** is its superiority in facilities and its performance in sales and service, but there are other, and important, reasons for **DENVER'S** wide acceptance.

**DENVER** has the most modern loading and unloading facilities in America which enable it to meet the demands of quantity shipments.

**DENVER** has eight established packing houses shipping in interstate commerce, providing daily outlet for all types of livestock.

**DENVER'S** hay handling and yard cleaning equipment are mechanized to the nth degree, thus assuring economy in operation, reflected in lower costs of marketing to the producer.

**DENVER'S** market agencies have the specialized sales skill and the required know-how that enables them to obtain **consistently** the highest net return for **DENVER** customers.

## THE DENVER UNION STOCK YARD COMPANY

*The Livestock Market As Modern As Tomorrow*





## Avoid Blackleg Loss!

You Get Double Protection and Double Value in

### FRANKLIN Clostridium Chauvei-Septicus Bacterin

One Dose of This Scientific FRANKLIN  
**Combination Product**  
protects against Blackleg and Malignant Edema

**E**XPERIENCE over recent years proves the need of this Double Protection in a great many areas. Why not be on the safe side and get the benefit, without extra cost, of a full dose for Blackleg PLUS a full dose for Malignant Edema?

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Dip in the Fall. Free your stock from costly parasites that authorities say are causing a loss of 10% of all grain fed.

FRANKLIN offers a complete line of insecticides such as . . . D-Thane, DDT, BHC, Derris Powder, etc.



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Full range of standard letters, numbers and characters. Any brand made to order.

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Don't fail to have the new, complete Franklin Catalog at hand  
**O. M. FRANKLIN SERUM CO.**

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Franklin Drug Store Dealers



# FRANKLIN VACCINES SUPPLIES

*Franklin*  
VACCINES AND SUPPLIES



FRANKLIN  
CATALOG  
FREE



# 506 RANCHMEN VIEW THESE RESULTS

## Purina Range



### STOCKMEN SAW THESE DIFFERENCES:

1. **Better wintering of cows**—47 lbs. less weight loss
2. **Earlier calf crops**—20% more calves dropped before March 31
3. **Heavier calves to sell**—48 lbs. heavier at weaning

In what was proclaimed to be one of the largest gatherings of ranchmen ever assembled to view range feeding work, 506 ranchmen and college stockmen gathered at the Caruthers-Campbell Ranch six miles west of Barnhart, Texas, on April 28. There they saw the experimental cattle brought in from the range and penned up for inspection.

These cattle had been divided into two equal groups in the fall of 1946. One group was fed from December to March 16 on a single-source protein supplement. The other was fed Purina Range Breeder Checkers containing Vitamin A. Amounts fed, pastures and other conditions were kept equal. Calving results in the spring and summer of 1947 showed a decided advantage in favor of the cows fed *blended* supplement (Purina Checkers). But the test was continued a second year to make sure.

After the second winter of comparative feeding, the difference in the Checker-fed cattle was even more easy to see... as the ranchmen who were there will tell you. And the difference paid off in results that mean *more income* for you ranchers:

1. **Better wintering of cows.** Being heavier (47 lbs. apiece) and smoother-coated, the Checker-fed cows were in better condition to give more milk and to settle quicker.
2. **Earlier calf crops.** Cows were in better condition, they settled quicker, calved earlier, dropped stronger calves.
3. **Heavier calves to sell.** Calves dropped earlier—got more milk and more spring grass. Were 48 lbs. heavier in the fall, based on the first year's work and apparently will be at least 48 lbs. heavier again this year. And 48 lbs. more weight at only 20¢ lb. = \$9.60 more income per calf as compared to cake feeding.

Call your Purina Dealer or Salesman now. Make arrangements to have Checkers delivered when you

need them at prices most favorable to you. Or write any of these headquarter offices for information

**RALSTON PURINA COMPANY**

FT. WORTH • DENVER • KANSAS CITY

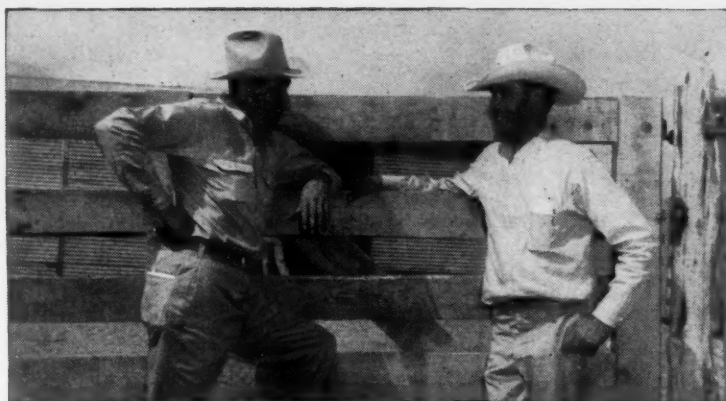


# ... Experiment



**W RANGE BREEDER CHECKERS  
FORTIFIED WITH VITAMIN A**

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Range BREEDER Checkers overcomes lack of "A"  
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## THESE RANCHMEN SAW THE CATTLE. HERE'S WHAT THEY SAID:

**L. H. Caruthers and Paul Campbell**, owners of the ranch and experimental cattle. "The Checkers cost us about the same to feed as cake, but the *extra* beef from the Purina Checker-fed cattle alone more than paid for *all* the Checkers we fed."

**Prof. Alvin Kezer**, nutritional counsel for Mill Iron Ranch, Wellington, Tex. "I saw the experimental cattle and have watched Checker feeding on Mill Iron Ranch. In both cases, the cows on blended supplement looked better and produced more and bigger calves than those fed single protein."

**Stanton Brunson**, Lubbock, Texas. "The Purina people helped us ranchmen by developing a range supplement that makes a bigger calf crop and heavier calves than a high-protein feed. I have seen the difference on my ranch as well as in the experimental cattle."



Or writ  
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## Ever think of these as Farm Implements?

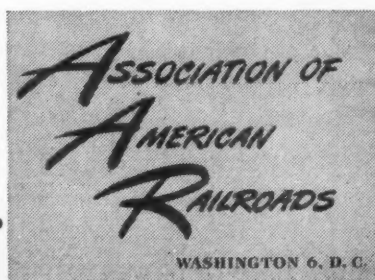
Modern farmers, with their efficient and highly specialized implements, harvest crops *fast*.

Consequently, railroads must be prepared to handle heavy movements from the time harvesting begins. This requires the skillful and efficient use of another kind of "farm implement" — railroad cars — upon which farmers and the nation depend to get crops to market.

To do this essential job, the railroads have been acquiring new rolling stock as fast as it could be manufactured. Since the end of the war they have built and bought nearly 200,000 new freight cars. And they have on order another 100,000 cars, or close to a full year's output for

the railroad car builders.

These cars are just a part of the vast railroad renewal program which includes progressive improvement also in motive power, roadbed and signals, materials and methods — to the end that the American railroads shall continue to provide the most economical, the most efficient, and the safest transportation in the world.



## Letters To The Editor

**GOOD IN SPOTS**—This part of the country has been receiving some fine rains. Apparently they have been spotted, though, because some of our neighbors say they have not had enough to run water on their ranges.—Mrs. Betty Wells, secretary, Junior American National Livestock Association, Chino Valley, Ariz.

**WEATHERMAN PLEASE NOTE**—Driest summer since 1934. Very short hay crop and no range feed at all. While cattle are not in what would be called poor condition, they are not nearly so good as a year ago. Here's hoping for a mild winter.—J. C. Tugman, Laramie County, Wyo.

**STAYING IN**—Have no cattle but keep my membership. Wish you all success in 1948.—Lester Robison, Walla Walla County, Wash.

**APPRECIATED** — Enclose dues. I don't owe quite this much but it's going to a good cause.—Kenneth Holliman, Catron County, N. M.

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## The Barrett Committee Report

IN ANOTHER PART of this issue we have quoted a number of paragraphs from the Barrett committee report on the public land investigations held last fall in the West.

There was a great deal of criticism leveled at the committee while it was holding its hearings. Some said it was simply on a witch hunt in which the Forest Service was the poor victim. They objected that so many witnesses should have come to the hearings to criticize Forest Service policies.

But the report, frankly critical of the Forest Service as it is, is a deserved rebuke to those critics. There is in it no attempt to discredit the Forest Service. It refers to the public land pattern of the country and retraces the testimony given by the thousands of permittees. It makes these constructive recommendations (the report was signed by 22 congressmen):

1. That the law be amended to provide that grazing, recreation and wildlife be made basic uses of the forest lands. These are accepted uses of the land and surely there can be no objection to saying so in the law.

2. That advisory boards be given legal status. Even the Forest Service has approved such a recommendation.

3. That transfer cuts be discontinued. There certainly is no good reason why cuts should not be confined to those necessary for protection of the range.

4. That the Forest Service undertake a program of range improvement. This recommendation is one of the high points

in the report. The Forest Service promises on the one hand not to put livestock off the forests and on the other hand does next to nothing to make it possible to continue grazing on allotments where there is admitted localized overuse. The Forest Service surely must know that such overgrazing can continue even if most of the cattle are taken off the allotment but it only substitutes cuts for water development, re-seeding, fencing and rodent and weed control.

5. That the permittees should be allowed to participate in range improvement programs. Here the Forest Service probably objects that improvements might give the permittee a foothold on the government's title to the land, but, even so, surely a way can be found to keep title intact.

These recommendations point to stability for the users of the grazing lands on the forests. That should be the aim of the Forest Service as well as the permittee, for stability would mean less friction between permittee and the Forest Service and full cooperation in conservation of the range. The Forest Service should also favor the recommendation calling for better management, for that means fuller use of the grass crop and better nutrition for the nation.

The Barrett report is a good one; it could serve as a base upon which to develop a constructive working relationship, offering a positive approach to some of the troubles that have beset the permittees in the past.

### ONLY YOU CAN PREVENT FIRES

## The Policy on Cuts

A PERIODICAL circulated among employees of the Department of Agriculture recently named as the recipient of an award in the form of a pay increase for superior achievement Daniel E. Gibson, district forester ranger "for exercising unusual foresight and initiative in the re-analysis on range survey data, which led to the adoption of a plan to remove 19,700 sheep from the Hahns Peak Ranger District by the season of 1949."

This is the kind of incident that makes stockmen skeptical. It is noticed that the emphasis is on the removal of almost 20,000 sheep and not on the protection of the range, which it is presumed would be the reason given for the removal. The trouble is that the Forest Service has only its own estimate to go by with respect to use by domestic livestock of the grass on the ranges, and the Forest Service seems to have adopted the policy that grass is not a crop to be used as such.

Numerous reduction orders cutting the heart out of permits, often where the range was on the upgrade, have led many to believe that in spite of statements to the contrary, it would be a happy day for the Forest Service when it sees the last of the cattle going down the road.

Stockmen have long contended that in disputed cases the Forest Service should not be the sole judge of the grazing capacity of a range but that an independent, disinterested survey should decide whether the range is overstocked or is improving or deteriorating. Cer-

tainly the Forest Service men themselves do not always agree as to the amount of use that should be made of a given range (the removal in this instance was based on a "re-appraisal"), but the unfortunate part is that apparently the ranger who can bring about the largest reduction in use is the man to be most praised.

## More Than a Business

"ANIMAL AGRICULTURE" is the term used by Dr. Karl D. Butler to describe his method of building the soil and the people of the nation. At a recent meeting of the American Institute of Co-operation, set up primarily to get across to the public the story of agriculture, Dr. Butler, president, said that to feed this country better and at the same time build the soil, there must be greater production of animals. "A strong, long-time animal agricultural program would build them both."

For good health, people need meat, milk and other animal products. For good soil, "the very basis of soil improvement is proper balance between cropped land and grazing grassland . . . As we upgrade our diet with added animal products, farmers will increase their herds and grassland—actions which if properly balanced automatically build the soil."

These few remarks picture the livestock industry in its true light: (1) an industry that keeps us off the direct-grain diet that robs soil of its fertility as in India and China, and (2) an industry that stands between the people and the harvest as assurance against the precarious life of those who must depend directly and solely on cereal food.

## The Buyers' Strike

THE "meat boycott" with which housewives hope to bring down the price of meat by taking it off their tables for a week is apparently not working out as planned. Some price declines have been noted in the press but there have also been reports of rises in the midst of the crusade. Evidently many of the substitutes for red meat such as poultry, fish, etc., are high enough also in price to afford little saving even if they did "wear" well. It isn't only meat that is high priced.

One thing we don't like about the complaints about high prices is that they dwell only on the most expensive choice cuts and the sensational peak-price loads of cattle sold in the markets recently. The other cuts give another side of the picture.

More attention to those cuts could benefit everyone concerned. It would mean putting out the little extra effort required to prepare properly the cheaper cuts of meat which for many years have been the subject of excellent missionary and educational work by the National Live Stock and Meat Board and the American Meat Institute. These cheaper meats are as nutritious as the higher priced ones and they can be made attractive and tasty.

The meat strike has stirred up a good deal of publicity, but few of the news stories have quoted the average stockman. He has neither wanted nor encouraged the present situation. The law of supply and demand have dictated it and nobody has yet figured out a way to change that law.

## CONGRESSIONAL REPORT ON FOREST POLICIES

THE congressional committee on public lands which held hearings last fall on Forest Service and public lands policies submitted a report Aug. 7 which recommends:

"1. That the Forest Act be amended to provide that grazing, recreation and wildlife be made basic uses of national forest lands.

"2. That advisory boards on the national forest be given legal status.

"3. That the present policy of transfer cuts be discontinued and that any cuts that may be necessary be made for protection purposes only.

"4. That the Forest Service undertake a vigorous program of range improvement, including water development, reseeding, fencing and rodent and poisonous weed control.

"5. That the Forest Service undertake a policy that will enable the permittees to participate in and contribute to a greatly extended range improvement program.

The report in summarizing the high points of the hearings says that the committee is "unalterably opposed to overgrazing wherever it is practiced . . . and by reason of their tremendous importance to the nation, is of the unanimous opinion that our national forests should not be sold to private ownership or transferred to the states."

"But practically every witness before our committee agreed that the reasonable utilization of national forest lands by both livestock and big game is wholly compatible with proper and effective conservation of the forest resources.

"Many witnesses felt that much of the present controversy between the Forest Service and the permittees stems from the omission in the basic Forest Act of 1897 of reference to grazing as among the recognized uses of the national forests and does not prescribe any policies for the administration of grazing as a function of the Forest Service . . .

"Many witnesses complained that cuts on transfers of permits were manifestly inequitable. . . . It was contended that if cuts are absolutely necessary they should be made for protection purposes.

"The committee was impressed by the fact that so many people traveled such great distances to appear . . . to express their dissatisfaction over the administration of the forest lands. . . . It was evident that the livestock industry . . . had a distinct feeling of insecurity and instability because of the cuts by the Forest Service." Statistics were given to show a 53.2 per cent decrease between 1918 and 1947 in animal units permitted to graze on the forests.

The report dwells on the point made by many witnesses that if range improvements were made where needed—in cases where there

## AUGUST CROP FIGURES

| Crop                     | 1948 Acre Yield | Total Production | Average 1937-46 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Corn, bu. ....           | 41              | 3,506,363,000    | 2,813,529,000   |
| Wheat, bu. ....          | 18              | 1,284,323,000    | 942,623,000     |
| Oats, bu. ....           | 35.9            | 1,470,444,000    | 1,231,814,000   |
| Barley, bu. ....         | 25.7            | 313,139,000      | 298,811,000     |
| Rye, bu. ....            | 12.2            | 26,664,000       | 37,398,000      |
| Flaxseed, bu. ....       | 9.9             | 44,528,000       | 26,756,000      |
| Rice, bu. ....           | 46.4            | 79,916,000       | 60,460,000      |
| All Hay, tons ....       | 1.3             | 97,707,000       | 97,563,000      |
| Potatoes, bu. ....       | 189.2           | 399,127,000      | 392,143,000     |
| Sweet Potatoes, bu. .... | 95.6            | 51,739,000       | 64,866,000      |
| Tobacco, lbs. ....       | 1,158           | 1,777,783,000    | 1,664,265,000   |
| Gr. Sorghum, bu. ....    | 18.4            | 131,279,000      | 99,791,000      |
| Peanuts, lbs. ....       | 701             | 2,340,000,000    | 1,750,718,000   |
| Soybeans, bu. ....       | 20.7            | 205,066,000      | 134,642,000     |

are admittedly small open areas overgrazed on allotments—no reductions would be necessary. Writings by L. W. Douglas, a former Forest Service range management officer, are quoted as follows:

"Too often in the Forest Service administration reductions of permits has been the attempted solution of this problem. I say 'attempted' solution. It has been just that, because as many as 75 to 90 per cent of the cattle might be eliminated from range of this character and localized overgrazing continue. The small grass area of the openings in the timber or aspen will still be used to excess. If this principle is recognized and earnest attempts are put forth by both stockmen and government officers

to seek substitutes for reduced permits, much of the dissension that characterized the congressional hearings last summer will disappear.

"Basically, the most important way desirable management of cattle can be accomplished is through the construction of physical improvements on the forest range. Most important of these are fences and stock water . . .

"It may be said that the substitute for reduction of permits on the national forests (lighter stocking), particularly on the cattle range, is money for physical improvements. There never will be range improvements to obviate the necessity for reductions of livestock numbers if reductions are going to continue to be substituted for better management."

## Watch These Points When You Ship

HERE are some things that a stockman should pay attention to when he ships this fall, says Calvin L. Blaine, Phoenix, Ariz., in the Montana Stockgrower:

1. Write out order for cars or trucks and keep a copy. Show number and length of cars wanted. In the case of trucks, specify whether truck and trailer or just truck.

2. Order as early as possible.

3. If there is likelihood of need for a trailer car, order one on your car order.

4. Keep a copy of original livestock contract.

5. In loading and unloading, count the animals and have the carrier verify both in and out count, if possible.

6. Show exact number of head loaded in each car or truck on contract. Do not accept contracts with SL&C if it can be avoided.

7. If you order double-deck cars for calves be sure the calves are small enough to be loaded in a double-decker.

8. If hoof scale weights, either truck or rail, are secured at destination, give carrier's agent at destination a written account of such weights immediately.

9. Tell on livestock contract the amount of hay per car you want fed to your cattle.

10. Notify carriers at destination in writing of shortage of any animals. If

an animal dies after unloading, notify carrier's agent in writing of date and time of death and condition of animal which might have contributed to death.

11. If you ship by truck that is a contract carrier you should see that there is full understanding as to the charges to be made and you should inquire whether the person doing the transporting carries insurance on the shipment.

12. In presenting a loss and damage claim, you should support it with (1) original paid freight bill, (2) original live stock contract and (3) copy of account sales or draft covering purchase or sale of the livestock. Loss and damage claims should be filed at the earliest possible date and should meet all the requirements of the carriers in the matter.

Two points the shipper should watch if he wants to stay out of trouble:

1. If more than one carrier is involved in the haul, do not specify a junction point or route your shipment, unless you know that the lowest rates apply on such route. If carrier routes the shipment, the livestock contract should say "carrier's routing."

2. If you want feed, water and rest at a certain point en route do not make specific request for this at some specific point. Make the request in the form of a suggestion.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



# EARLY-DAY CATTLE RANGES

By W. J. RICE

**I**F WE COULD TURN BACK THE pages of time a half century or more, the range country would not look as it does today. The ranges were often large in those days. One company claimed nearly a third of the state of South Dakota—20,000 square miles. They did not claim they owned it; they merely allowed their 80,000 head of cattle to roam over it. Many small stockmen were inside the bounds of this area, but there was room for all. Fences were unknown.

Early in the spring the big company would send wagons out with a dozen men and riders in each outfit, to scout along the boundary lines and run back any of their stock that they could see or hear of into their own territory. By the middle of June all the animals would be gathered and line-riders put out to keep them in bounds. The reservation lines were particularly well guarded, since the government had asked that all stockmen be conscientious about allowing any stock to drift in and graze upon Indian lands, as some of the Indians had cattle of their own.

(The Indians, then forced to occupy the reservations long before allotted to them, were no longer a power upon the plains . . . And of the millions of buffaloes that once had inhabited the plains, only about 10,000 remained. With both Indians and buffaloes gone, a range of millions and millions of acres of rich gramma grasses had been thrown open like an Eden for the range cattle, offering tax-free, rent-free bonanzas to the livestock men. The only drawbacks lay in scant water supplies and possibility of severe winters.)

## Order Out of Chaos

Perhaps by the 20th of June the general roundup would begin. One of these I'll never forget. It was two or three days gathering 20,000 head of various brands scattered out over an area of nearly three-quarters of a mile square. There were 120 men and more than 600 saddle horses—five or six to the man. A perfect pandemonium seemed to prevail, with cows and calves bawling, the thud of galloping hooves, cutting cattle, the smell of burning hair, calf branding, the weather hot, dust flying, men shouting, cussing and laughing . . . Yet, work was progressing with the greatest rapidity.

(Every good cow hand had a couple of cutting horses, too valuable to be used for anything else. Broncho-riding has its thrills, but the real horsemanship is displayed in cutting out cattle. And some of the night horses were wonder-

ful too. You couldn't see the herd you were guarding if it was very dark. The cattle would all be lying down. The horse either saw or scented them—more likely the latter. He never stumbled over them, was always a good rod away.)

## Shipping Changes

At about this same time the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad through Montana proved a great advantage. Chicago, the big cattle market, could now be reached. The distance often exceeded 1,000 miles, but with transfer yards at Minneapolis where the stock could be unloaded, watered and fed for a dozen hours Chicago was reached with little loss of weight.

At that time, too, England was calling for more beef, on the hoof. The animals were dehorned before shipment from New Jersey in three- and four-decker cattle boats.

Prominent stock growers of the period included the late Theodore Roosevelt, Pierre Wibaux (the French cattle king), Anthony Day, Henry Griswold, Benjamin Garland and others—whose interests, if combined, would have totaled 1,000,000 head of range cattle. And they were really range cattle; purebreds had not been introduced. Many of these were from Texas—longhorns, big-framed but lanky and without much meat. Nine hundred pounds was a fair average for a three-year-old.

The Texas calf crop, on account of milder climate and good rangeland, ex-



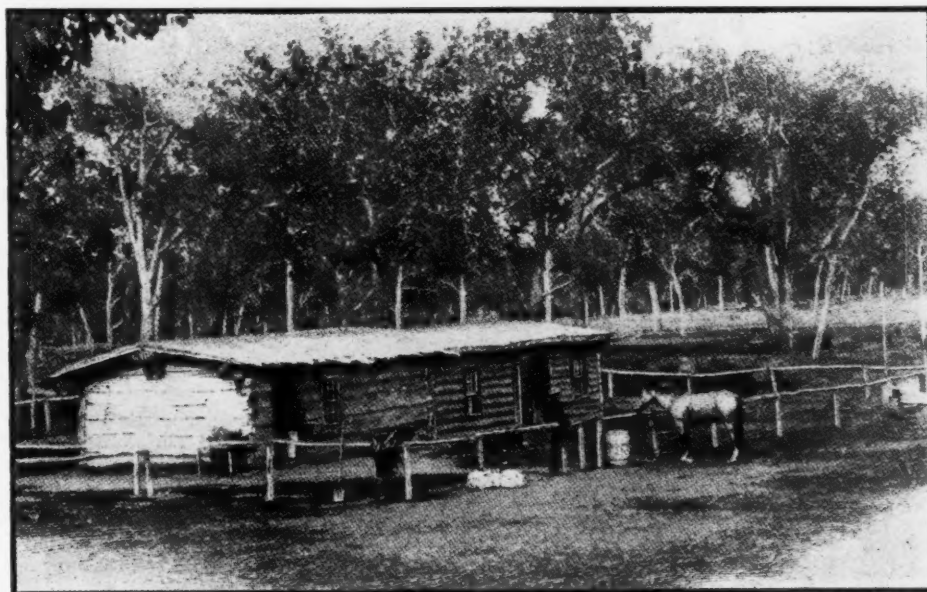
An old drawing of cattle on the way to the railroad. Large herds traveled best when strung out, such herds often containing 1,500 or 2,000 head.

ceeded that of any other state. Six dollars a head was the price of Texas yearlings. They were bought by the thousands and driven to the northern ranges. Starting in early April, a herd would reach the northern ranges perhaps in July—over a distance of 900 miles. Ten miles a day was about all they made on such distances.

Two years on the northern range, which meant two cold winters, and these cattle were marketed at an average price of \$27 per head—pretty low if one considers the price of beef today. At that time it was about \$3 per cwt. If the winter was mild the loss was not too bad, but if the winter was cold and the snow was deep, the loss was often frightful; yet it paid, and paid very well.

## No Self-Help

Once I heard a stockman say, "Why in thunder a steer can't paw away the snow like a horse is beyond me." "Not brains enough," said someone. "Yes," said the other, "but deer and antelope and mountain sheep all live through the winter with all the snow." Of course the latter browse, but so do cattle. They will browse the bitter sagebrush down to where it is the thickness of a man's finger. But it was not abundant enough and the beasts starved—with all that nutritious grass, now dried and equal to the best of hay, perhaps only two feet



A typical ranch house of the 80's.



This fellow sold out, and the brands on his cattle—old and young alike—are being changed. Note man sitting on heifer's head; this prevents struggling to rise. The fourth man holds the branding iron in this old picture.

below them. Some might ask, "Why didn't you put up the hay; wouldn't it pay?" It was a big job if you undertook to feed many cattle. The small man who owned but 150 head often did it, but it took a world of hay.

One man who solved the hay problem was Butch, a roundup cook. He was a big, red-faced fellow—jolly, yet often seemingly in deep meditation. He quit the roundup early one July, hired a few helpers and went to work. He informed us, "Goin' to put up hay. Try close-herdin' a bunch of yearlin's for Day and Griswold." We thought it odd. Most concerns made no attempt at this. It was the small man who couldn't afford to lose stock that minded closely his little herd.

When Butch was asked later how many head he was going to have, he replied, "Five hundred." "How much hay you got up?" he was then asked, and his answer was "About 500 tons." "Five hundred tons for 500 cattle?" he was asked in amazement. Yes. "Great God's man, you'll need 2,500 and then some." But Butch argued stoutly, "It's got to do them." "Why, man! It will take a ton a month per head or more. Can't be done." But Butch just shook his head. Others said the same thing to him—but he did what he planned. Lived in a tent; had one helper at \$50 a month and board, \$10 more than the common

range wage. He contracted at \$3 per head. And how many did he lose? You'll be surprised: Just one lousy critter, none too robust to begin with. When asked how he accomplished it, he said, "Made the devils rustle for it. Had 'em out every day except in blizzards. Leave it to them—sure, they stand around and wait for hay. Save that hay, was my one thought." Then he laughed, remarking, "Yearlin's and us put-near froze some days."

#### An Honor System

The most common thing in stock country is strayed stock. This brought about the Montana and Dakota stock grower associations. Everyone joined. The object was to assist one another in various ways. The Montana roundups were timed to meet Dakota roundups, where checkups of stock would be made. We had some of theirs; they, some of ours, etc. Then, too, someone along the Nebraska line would be gathering in fat cattle. Perhaps he would find three good fat ones belonging to a man 150 miles away. What would he do? If it were nearer, he would have sent them there. But as he couldn't do that, he'd ship them to Chicago with his own. There was kept a great register of all brands in the West. The three steers were weighed and a check was sent to the owner, who perhaps had never expected to hear about the animals again.

#### Fires

Another object of the associations was the control of prairie fires. Those hot chinook winds of July dried the grass out like so much hay. I shall not forget the first one. It started on a still, hot day. We failed to get it out until 12 hours later. It took a swath of good rich bunch-grass three miles in width and 16 miles in length. Sand hills and more help from farther away stopped it. Plowed fire-guards 75 feet wide and 60 or 70 miles long did some good. But it often jumped over. A half a cow or steer dragged along the line of fire was the best fire fighter, with someone to follow up and whip out small blazes which tried to start up again. Some used heavy chain drags, but they were hard on horses. Half an animal was best. We took the nearest, regardless of brand.

\* \* \*

That was a free life—the ranger's... one rifle with danger too, of stampedes or falling horses. One was never safe, everyone carrying a six-shooter, yet no one getting killed until—strike a town and start buying liquor—well, somebody got hurt. But time has made great changes. Ceaselessly westward came the march of civilization and, though it be lamentable, the picturesqueness has faded for all time and the West that was, is now a part of the East that is.

## Livestock Taxes Under Forced Sale

By STEPHEN H. HART and W. D. EMBREE, JR.

**EVERY YEAR** in some part of the West stockmen are forced, because of drouth, grasshopper damage or other cause, to sell all or a substantial part of their herds. Livestock prices are still high and it will cost the stockmen a great deal of money to purchase replacement stock. It is therefore clearly of great importance that the proceeds which the stockmen have received from the forced sale of their stock are depleted as little as possible by taxes. The stockmen should explore the highways and byways of the federal tax laws and regu-

lations in order to determine whether such tax laws will, in the face of disaster, afford them fair and just relief.

#### What Does the Law Say?

All stockmen should be familiar with the presently existing law and regulations by virtue of which they are entitled, under certain circumstances, to treat their "breeding herds" as capital assets and therefore obtain the advantages of the capital gains provisions of the federal tax law. All stockmen should know that under these provisions of the

law there is taxable under appropriate circumstances only 50 per cent of the gain from the sale of animals in the "breeding herd," whereas the full gain from the sale of animals not in the breeding herd is fully taxable as ordinary income. Stockmen should also be aware of Section 112(f) of the Internal Revenue Code. This section in brief provides that where a gain results from the involuntary conversion of property such gain may be excluded entirely from taxable income if the taxpayer, within a

(Continued on Page 13)

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

reasonable property of a cost no conversion of Internal stockmen section. T sioner has the courts this quest outline l able to th interpreta ing capita of the sal ing herd."

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reasonable time thereafter, replaces the property converted by like property at a cost no less than the proceeds from conversion. To date, the commissioner of Internal Revenue has refused to allow stockmen the benefits afforded by this section. This refusal by the commissioner has never been put to test before the courts. However, before going into this question further, we should like to outline briefly the benefits now available to the stockmen under the bureau's interpretations of Section 117(j) regarding capital gains and losses in the event of the sale by a stockman of his "breeding herd."

By virtue of Income Tax Rulings 3666 and 3712, the bureau has ruled (1) that a stockman's "breeding herd" is the type of property which, when sold, is entitled to the advantages of the capital gains provision of the tax law; and (2) how the stockman shall determine what is his "breeding herd" for the purposes of this tax advantage. Prior to these rulings, the bureau had taken the position that the income from the sale of all animals sold from the "breeding herd" was fully taxable as ordinary income, on the ground that such animals were inventory held primarily for sale. By virtue of the efforts of the National Live Stock Tax Committee (which is supported by the American National and other national and state livestock groups) the bureau was persuaded to the proper view that animals in the "breeding herd" should be treated as capital assets, not as inventory. I. T. 3712 defining the "breeding herd" is somewhat complex, but the essence of it can be illustrated in a simplified example as follows:

#### "Breeding Herd" Defined

Rancher Smith was forced to sell all of his stock because of the drouth. What part of the proceeds of that sale is entitled to the benefits of the capital gains provisions of the federal tax law, and what part of those proceeds is fully taxable as ordinary income? The answer, generally, is that the portion of the proceeds received by Smith from his "breeding herd" is entitled to the benefits of the capital gains provision, and that portion of the proceeds received from the sale of the remaining cattle is fully taxable as ordinary income. It is therefore incumbent on Rancher Smith to determine with great care what constitutes his "breeding herd." Smith should include in his "breeding herd": (a) all females which normally would be bred during the taxable year; (b) all sires which normally would be used during the taxable year for breeding; (c) all ewe lambs or heifer yearlings held through the winter to be bred the following year; and (d) all heifer calves which Smith can establish as normally retained for replacement of his "breeding herd." He should exclude from the "breeding herd," not only all young animals normally held for sale and all old animals unfit for breeding because of age, disease or other reasons, but also those mature animals which, under nor-

(Continued on Page 38)



## Plenty of Puzzles In Market Situation

By H. W. FRENCH

**G**RASS CATTLE ARE MOVING TO market in abundance and the recent runs at Kansas City and some of the other markets were the largest of the season. Kansas City had 190 cars of grass-fat steers available in one day, and for the second week of August reported 328 loads against 245 cars the corresponding week a year ago. During this week grass steers declined \$1 to \$2.

At the same time choice grain-fed steers were around 50 cents higher at Chicago. It was a matter of supply and demand and in the weeks ahead the receipts will govern the trend as demand naturally will center on the grades and classes in shortest supply and buyers will do everything they can to make up on the plentiful kinds for what they have to pay on the scarce offerings.

A two-way market is expected to continue the remainder of the year, but if packers are to take losses such as they have been reporting on their beef accounts for over a month they may even attempt to raid prices for the high good and choice beef steers.

Best steers soared to the record top level of January at Chicago by reaching \$41.25 in the face of declining prices for many of the lower grades and some of the other classes, although good cows made a marked recovery around the middle of August.

Long-fed cattle apparently are getting scarcer and now come in the specialty class and should enjoy a market all their own in contrast to a very irregular and declining market for many other less de-

sirable offerings. The situation is very unsettled and the price spread remains wide.

#### Canada Lifts Export Controls

The Canadian government listed controls on the export of cattle and calves and dressed beef and veal effective Aug. 16. All cattle coming to the United States will be required to meet the usual sanitary regulations of the BAI governing the importation of livestock. The duty on feeder and slaughter cattle and calves, all weights, is 1½ cents per pound and no quota is in effect. The duty on dressed beef and veal is 3 cents per pound. Effective Aug. 3, export controls on live sheep and lambs and on mutton and lamb carcasses were lifted by Canada. The U. S. duty on live sheep and lambs is \$1.50 per head, and on dressed carcasses is 2½ cents per pound on mutton and 3½ cents per pound on lamb.

A recent summary of Canadian markets shows an oversupply of very common, thin trashy cattle and lower prices prevailing. Exports of dairy cattle to the United States through Aug. 5 totaled 62,631 against 29,071 for the same period last year. Trade estimates figure around 100,000 to 150,000 may represent the number of beef cattle and calves eligible for entry into the United States—which is not great enough seriously to influence price levels. Good to choice steers at various markets in Canada have been making \$20 to \$23, and good feeders \$14 to \$16.50. Removal of restrictions on exports may bring about an uplift in cattle prices in Canada as it did on spring lambs.



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## Meat—A Wanted Article

There are so many factors having influence on the livestock markets at this time that some have given up making concrete predictions on what is just ahead and many are hedging, qualifying their predictions with an if or a but. In the face of the uncertainties you will find very few producers or feeders who are scared about the immediate future, but many of them are expecting greatly reduced prices by next spring.

Resistance at retail levels, which even included boycotts, naturally is not helping the demand for live cattle but beef eaters will eat beef as long as they have the money to pay for it. The industrial situation to date is not so bad that people are being laid off, so look for a good meat demand in the face of everything.

Many of the feeders and even the producers would welcome a downward trend but they are against any severe reaction. In the case of the feeder, an unreasonable price break will make him shut off the supply and in the case of the producer he may also hold back some of his cattle. Grassers to date have been coming chiefly from Kansas pastures and the plains areas but practically no mountain cattle have moved in Colorado.

The Aug. 1 crop report indicates a corn crop of around 3,500,000 bushels (a record), and production on many other crops is estimated bigger than ever before. Feed supplies for the 1948-49 season promise to be the most liberal per animal in history despite small carry-over stocks.

A glance at the slaughter under federal inspection report for July shows a marked decrease in the slaughter of cattle, calves and hogs and some decrease in the slaughter of sheep and lambs. For the first seven months the cattle slaughter is down over 1,500,000 head, calves more than 400,000, hogs nearly 1,000,000 and sheep well over 1,000,000.

Excessive publicity has been given to record prices paid for a few loads of long-fed cattle throughout the country and not enough stress is laid on the great bulk of common and medium kinds and on the grass-fat cows, meat from which usually shows up in the average butcher shop. Meanwhile the cattleman is going along feeding or producing, taking the knocks with the boosts and expecting to come out on top.

During the past month good and choice fed steers rose to the highest levels of the season and equalled the January record time but meanwhile the unpublicized grades were \$1 to \$1.50 lower.

### Feeding Data

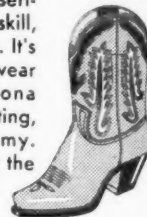
The 11 Corn Belt states as of Aug. 1 had 12 per cent fewer cattle on feed than a year ago and appeared to be the second smallest on record for that date. The number in the eastern Corn Belt was unchanged as against an 18 per cent decrease in the western Corn Belt.

Shipments of stockers and feeders into



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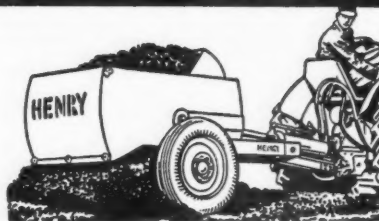
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|                  | SAN ANTONIO, TEX.  |                 |

eight Corn Belt states during the first seven months were 25 per cent smaller than a year earlier and the second smallest on record. Reports from the four leading markets show a larger proportion of steers over 800 pounds for the first seven months, with the average price of all weights during July standing \$6.01 higher than a year ago.

Although an abundance of feed is reported from most sections, it is reported that the sugar beet crop in Colorado will be short of a year ago and this means a shortage of beet tops this fall so that if feeding operations are as heavy as anticipated in Colorado more grain will be fed.

Demand for stockers and feeders at most markets has held up well and at Chicago the price tendency was downward. Fleshy cattle get the call everywhere and light thin, common to medium offerings find a limited outlet most of the time, some prospective buyers neglecting this kind so that the spread in replacement cattle is almost as wide as the range for slaughter steers.

Trade reports in Colorado indicate that the Western Slope cattle will be marketed on schedule and not earlier than usual. Grass is substantial and the cattle are gaining very satisfactorily with owners in very good financial condition so that they are not in a hurry to gather their cattle. They are talking high prices for what they have to sell and are not worrying about the agitation for lower prices.

### The Hog Market

Hog receipts have been moderate and fluctuations continue to stand out each week although there was not much change for ten days to two weeks at a time. There was a big percentage of sows and a marked decrease in the number of heavy barrows and gilts, resulting in a narrower price spread which should get even narrower for the next month. Increased pork consumption, despite the hot weather, by those fighting the cost of beef probably was partly responsible for the improved live hog market. One day in August pork loins at New York rose \$2 to \$5 and compared with a week earlier were \$5 to \$14 higher—this trend in the face of a lower level for carcass beef.

### Lambs

Volunteer wheat is excellent and it appears as though there will be more lambs sent to wheat pastures this season. Already the demand is improving, contracting in the producing areas remains limited though there has been a liberal movement of those purchased earlier. Some of the lower cost cattle also will be placed on wheat pastures.

The lamb crop for 1948 was placed at 20,467,000, about 8 per cent smaller than a year earlier; the smallest on record, and 31 per cent smaller than the 1937-46 average.

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In behalf of all citizens, I invite industry to share Nebraska's unique heritage as the continental crossroads of commerce and heart of a land unmatched in natural wealth.

Sincerely,

*Val Peterson*  
Governor



Val Peterson

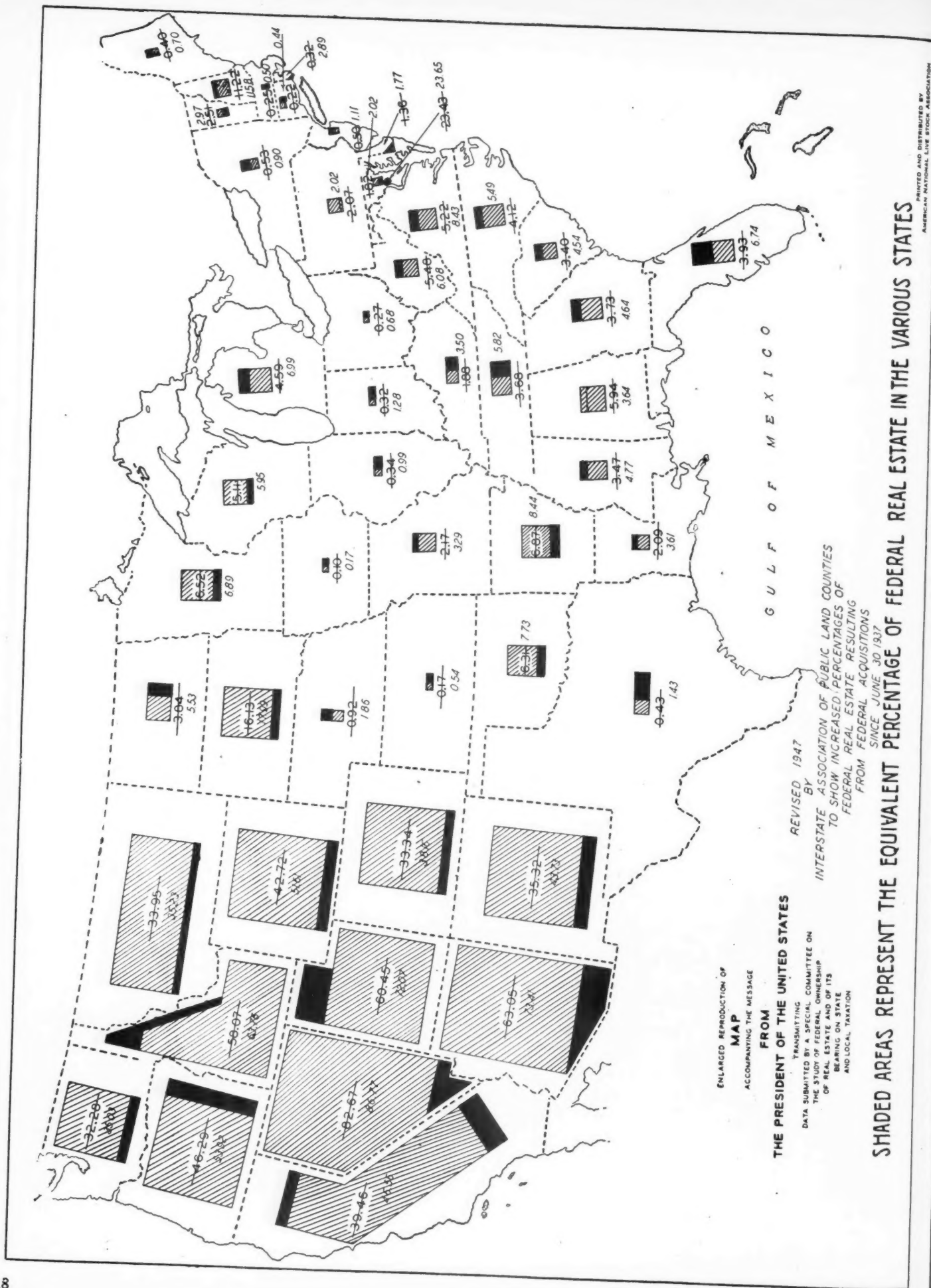
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## Association Notes

The Santa Clara County (Calif.) Cattlemen's Association held an election of officers at a July meeting in Gilroy. President Charles O'Connell was re-named to head up the branch organization. M. S. Beckley succeeded Harvey Hansen in the secretarial post, and other new officers are George Thomas, vice-president, and Porter Peabody, treasurer.

T. M. McCall of Crookston, Minn., has been re-elected president of the Red River Valley Livestock Association. Other officers, also re-elected, are: J. H. Sargent, Crookston, vice-president; A. A. Hadebank, Ada, treasurer; O. M. Kiser, Crookston, secretary.

The next quarterly meeting of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association will be held in Albuquerque Sept. 19-20 in conjunction with the state fair. New Mexico stockmen are proud of a new youth building at the fair which they recommended to the state fair commission last year. It is one of the most elaborate buildings of its kind in the West, said G. W. Evans of Magdalena, president of the association.

At Ellensburg, Wash., Alan Rogers, head of the American National's public relations committee, recently had something to say to those who blame cattlemen for events leading up to the buyers' strike against meat in August: With reference to the fact that livestock is currently picking up poundage daily while grass is abundant on the ranges, Mr. Rogers said, "... It is true that ranchers are holding back cattle from

slaughter, but only because they are learning that earlier moves to supply more animals for butchering contributed to the cause of the present condition. The cattlemen sent too many calves to market in the spring in response to government demands that meat for consumption be increased. The mature meat those calves would soon be providing is not going to appear. The rancher, furthermore, cannot be expected to slaughter parent stock upon which future sale cattle will depend. . . . Cattle on the hoof are the only machines that convert forage crops into meat."

More than 100 cattlemen of Baker County (Florida) met recently to hear Irlo Bronson of Kissimmee, president of the Florida Cattlemen's Association, explain details of the organization and point up the advantages of forming a county association. The group decided later in the meeting to form the Baker County Cattlemen's Association, and elected the following temporary officers: W. M. Barber, chairman, and Neil Kirkland, secretary. A membership committee was also appointed.

## The Growing U. S. Land Holdings

The map we publish on the facing page shows, more clearly than anything else that could be presented, that federal ownership of lands is not only a western problem but a nation-wide one. Note the growth, in recent years, in federal acquisition of land as indicated by the blackened portions of the blocks in each state.

Too much federal ownership poses

these very serious problems: (1) Who will pay the taxes in localities where government ownership has encroached?

(2) The precedent of large and growing government holdings in the West has given rise to legislative proposals that even individually owned property be subject to government control, as in the Hope bill introduced in the last Congress.

At the last directors' meeting of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association in Fort Worth a resolution was adopted asking that "the effort to institute a national, federally controlled Bang's disease compulsory program be discontinued with reference to range livestock until such time as science has definitely ascertained the facts."

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## N BAR RANCH

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America is famous for good crops. But finest of all is the bumper "crop" of 11,000,000 boys and girls growing up on our farms and ranches.

Trained teachers and leaders are helping cultivate this bumper crop. Vocational agricultural teachers in over 7,000 high schools do their part. Most of these schools have Future Farmers of America chapters. Membership of F. F. A. is 250,000. In their "outside classroom" work they receive additional on-the-job training from their vocational agricultural teachers. They learn to accept leadership responsibility. On graduation, many go directly into farm or ranch management. Others go on to agricultural college.

County agents and over 180,000 unselfish volunteer leaders do another great job through the 4-H Clubs. Through 85,000 local 4-H Clubs, more than 1,750,000 boys and girls get invaluable training. Advice, encouragement, know-how from practical experts. Their projects keep them abreast of what is new in agriculture. They learn through doing. Achievement and leadership become habits.

It is well that American agriculture has these leaders and teachers. By teaching the *business* and science of farming, they are helping make life on farm and ranch rich and profitable for a new generation of Americans. They are showing them the way to economic security and a good way of life. Better farm planning; power machinery; scientific modern methods; control of weeds and plant and animal pests . . . All these our farm and ranch youth are learning. In many ways they are qualifying themselves to be better managers of land and better businessmen. They are increasing their knowledge of science and selling—of machinery and markets—of costs and conservation.

Swift & Company has always been proud to encourage farm youth activities. We shall continue to do so. We have no doubt or fear for the future of America. For, properly cultivated, this crop will ripen surely into our nation's richest harvest.

**Listen to KLZ (Denver) Farm Reporter!** Attention, farm and ranch families! Swift & Company is now sponsoring the Farm Reporter, the popular radio show over KLZ, Denver. Be sure to listen at 12:30 noon, Monday through Friday. Lowell Watts brings you up-to-the-minute reports of real value to you.

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Have you sometimes wished to know  
Where meat dollars really go?



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Take another twenty.  
After all the rest is spent  
The packer profits  
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# A Crop to Cultivate



## It's a Two-Way Road

In my work with farmers and ranchers I have visited just about every part of this country. I can't begin to count the number of times I have traveled out of Chicago and back—to the range country of the West . . .

through the Corn Belt states . . . the wheatlands . . . the cotton country—Florida, Maine, Washington, California and all the other states in between.

I do not know how anyone who travels much can help being impressed with the need for *team play* in America. As farmers or ranchers, your prosperity depends to a large degree on the ability of workers in industry to purchase the food and fiber you produce. Likewise, city businessmen know that your power to purchase their products is equally important to them. And all of us depend on the men in the mines, in the forests, in the steel mills, and oil fields.

But what we are apt to overlook is the fact that it is the earning of a reasonable profit which keeps all these businesses going, and all of us at work. Of course, profit rates vary. That depends on many things, including volume of business done. For example, here at Swift & Company we process millions of pounds of agricultural raw materials each year. On each pound handled, we earn an average profit of a fraction of a cent. Few could stay in business on the margin we meat packers earn. But whether one's business volume is large or small, *some profit* is essential to any individual or any enterprise.

And here's another thing. Often I hear someone say—"Those farmers are the lucky ones—completely independent!" I can't agree with them. I know, and you know, that you on the land *are* independent—but *only to a certain degree!* Of course, cities couldn't exist without the products of farm and ranch. Maybe you *could* produce your own food, clothing, shelter and fuel. But country living would be pretty grim without cars, telephones, radios, fences, tractors, windmills and modern labor-saving, comfort-giving equipment. *It is a two-way road!* Our standard of living in America is something we are all proud of. *It is the result of the profit system and of good team play.*

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

## Martha Logan's Recipe for DINNER SIZE HAMBURGER

(Yield: 4 servings)

|                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 pound hamburger            | 1/4 cup milk        |
| 1 3/4 cups soft bread crumbs | 1 1/4 teaspoon salt |
| 1 egg                        | 1/2 teaspoon pepper |
| 1/4 cup chopped onion        | 1 tablespoon fat    |

Mix together all ingredients until well combined. Form into 4 large patties. Heat fat in heavy frying pan. Brown patties slowly on each side. Cover pan tightly, lower heat, and cook ten minutes longer. Serve with horseradish sauce, barbecue sauce, or tomato sauce.

**Swift & Company** UNION STOCK YARD  
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS



# to Cultivate

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## 16MM SOUND FILMS FOR YOUR USE

"Meat Buying Customs" "A Nation's Meat"  
"By-Products" "Livestock and Meat"  
"Cows and Chickens... USA"

Five informative films about the livestock-meat-packing industry. A few open dates remain for September and October. We'll be glad to send a descriptive folder which gives all details. Write Agricultural Research Dept., Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois.

## OUR CITY COUSIN

Wow! Look at  
City Cousin's arm,  
He spent the summer  
on the farm.



## Livestock and Meat Prices

Livestock is marketed when it is ready. The supply of animals coming to market at any one time is controlled by our decisions as producers. These decisions may have been made months previously, depending on your breeding and feeding program. The weather—blizzards, storms and droughts—also have a bearing on when you market your animals.

Meat packers have no control over the supply of livestock. The meat packer must sell meat and by-products for what they will bring. When people have to economize, they spend less money for meat. Consumers, retailers and meat packers reduce their bids. The prices of both meat and livestock fall accordingly. But when people make more money, they are eager to buy meat. Then buyers all along the line increase their bids. And the prices of both meat and livestock rise accordingly. For each meat packer and each retail meat dealer knows that if he does not pay a little higher for the livestock or meat he wants, somebody else will—and get the business.

Thus the old law of supply and demand—plus competition in buying livestock and selling meat—forces price changes in meat to be reflected quickly all the way back to the livestock on the hoof. At all times the market price is a balance between the supply of livestock and the demand for meat.

## New Idea in Junior Feeding Projects

by T. W. Thompson  
State 4-H Club Leader, Montana

Boys and girls are trying out a new kind of livestock feeding project. In several states—including Montana, Nebraska, Colorado and Indiana—people are enthusiastic about it. Here is how it works. The boy or girl buys an average lot of feeder steers or lambs, from a uniform herd or band. The number bought is usually 3 or more steers, 15 or more lambs. That depends on finances, feed supplies and equipment available.



T. W. Thompson

These lots of animals are bought at a central market. They are taken home and fattened. Careful records are kept of feed costs and rates of gain. At the end of the feeding period, they are shipped back to market. They are sold on Junior Marketing Day.

Boys and girls consign their animals to commission firms of their own choice. Upon arrival the animals are penned separately, according to ownership. Each lot is graded and weighed separately. Then all animals are assembled in pens according to grade. They are sold for slaughter in the usual manner used on that market. The boys and girls profit according to the market value of their animals.

Sponsors claim the following benefits: (1) It is practical. (2) It promotes better farm feeding methods. (3) Boys and girls learn about market grades of livestock. (4) They learn about central markets and their operation. This new idea in junior feeding is not intended to take the place of feeding for show. It is a separate project, to give youngsters practical experience in feeding for market.

• • NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS — AND YOURS • •

Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years — and Years to Your Life

# Sanitary Meeting Returns to West

THE United States Livestock Sanitary Association is to meet in Denver this year on Oct. 13-15.

There is significance in this announcement, for it means that an organization whose functions have a vital bearing on livestock health is coming back west for its 52nd convention; it means that the officers of the association have made it right handy for stockmen to come in to the deliberations. In fact, stockmen are particularly invited to attend and a round-table discussion of practical livestock sanitary and disease problems will be an important feature of the meeting. Stockmen are also invited to become members of the association.

In the past most of the meetings of this organization have been held in Chicago. Originally the association was composed of veterinarians and sanitary workers and livestock producers. But the programs became too technical in nature to be of much interest to the laymen and the producers dropped out one by one and the meetings became largely the affair of professional men. An effort is now being made to muster greater producer interest.

The U. S. Sanitary Association started in the West, emerging from a gathering in Fort Worth, Texas, attended by a handful of stockmen and veterinarians. Texas fever was the big topic of interest then. Stockmen of the North wanted a tick-tight quarantine line against north-bound longhorns and stockmen of the South were interested in an open, all-year market in the North which quarantine lines had cut off until "frost was on the pumpkin and the fodder was in the shock." The Texas tick has long been under control, but stockmen are still troubled by a number of sanitary problems, and there is every reason why stockmen should again build up live-wire interest in the country's sanitary association.

There will be plenty of discussion on the growing problem of control of Bang's disease in the range country. There will be talks on the foot-and-mouth eradication program in Mexico, on the eradication of rabies. Rangemen's round-table will take up such subjects as Bang's and practical helps in common diseases. Stockmen as well as veterinarians will sit on this panel.

We mentioned that stockmen could join this association. The dues are \$3 and may be sent to Dr. R. A. Hendershott, secretary-treasurer, U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association, 1 West State St., Trenton 8, N. J. We recommend such a membership.

# Tri-State Group Meets in Idaho

GENERAL livestock problems and those particularly pertinent to the Northwest were taken up when the executive committees of the Washington, Idaho and Oregon cattlemen's associations met on Aug. 7 at McCall, Ida. J. H. Nettleton, president of the Idaho organization, served as chairman.

The work of the National Live Stock Tax Committee was explained by R. J. Hawes, a member of the tax group, who led an animated discussion on some of the rulings. Activities of the Public Relations Committee provided the subject of a speech by Alan Rogers, the public relations chairman.

Ray Swanson, former chairman of the American National's committee on disease and brands, urged a definite stand on Bang's disease; he was followed by Dr. A. P. Schneider, Idaho state veterinarian, who contributed additional thoughts on the matter, with a national plan for testing, sources of information, etc. The Washington state veterinarian, Dr. H. F. Beardmore, also entered into the discussion, which was concluded when the stockmen present went on record advocating the vaccination method of controlling the disease in range cattle.

The questions of shipping disease; forest and grazing (a motion was

## BACA GRANT

### Why You Have This Opportunity!

Alfred Collins, of this nationally recognized Hereford-breeding institution of Baca Grant, two years ago purchased the complete herd of the late P. J. "Pat" Sullivan, who had established and built a wonderful Hereford-breeding record in his own right. That herd was held intact on the Sullivan Ranch at Wray, Colo., under a lease arrangement.

Recently, the Sullivan Estate decided that the Sullivan Ranch must be sold. The sale of the ranch has just been completed. The Baca Grant was already stocked on the headquarters ranch at Crestone, Colo. There was no room for the Sullivan herd, a herd of T O breeding that Baca Grant has culled and bred to even higher standards.

There could be only one decision. Baca Grant must disperse this herd at the Sullivan Ranch, giving the public the tremendous advantage of the years of constructive breeding and blood that have gone into these cattle, one of the foremost herds of commercial Herefords in the United States.

Complete Sales Service by  
Jim Hoover Sales Organization

**San Luis Valley Land & Cattle Co., Owner Crestone, Colo.**

## DISPERSES

the Famed Grade Hereford Herd of TO-Sullivan-Baca Grant Breeding.

**WRAY, COLO.**

**SEPTEMBER 20**

**Over 1,000 Royally Bred Herefords**

- 230 2-Year-old Bred Heifers
- 80 3-Year-old Bred Heifers
- 80 4-Year-old Bred Cows
- 300 5 to 8-Year-old Bred Cows
- 400 Steer and Heifer Calves

## BACKGROUND OF THIS HERD

National figures in the cattle business have termed the Sullivan herd a great producing plant for the improvement of the Hereford breed. Pat Sullivan had founded this herd with a choice group of 150 T O-bred heifers, sisters to Karl Hoffman's 1943 grand champions at the International in Chicago. Only top T O herd bulls were used to make the Sullivan Ranch one of the greatest and highly recognized sources of grade AA feeder cattle in the country.

From this herd came individual fat cattle winners at national shows. At the 1947 National Western a world's record was achieved when a carload of Sullivan's prize yearling steers sold for the highest price ever paid on yearlings up to that time—\$25.50 per hundredweight.

Feeder calves from this herd sold in carload lots during the spring of 1947 from \$123 to \$141 a head. Reported The RECORD STOCKMAN: "This probably was the highest priced sale of commercial Herefords ever held at this point and one of the highest ever held in the nation."

Alfred Collins' purchase of this herd was recognized as one of the greatest transactions in commercial Hereford history. Since that transaction, the potent T O BLOOD has been infused with the equally potent and nationally recognized BACA GRANT BLOOD—a cross which would be sensational in the field of registered Herefords. It is equally sensational in this SULLIVAN HERD.

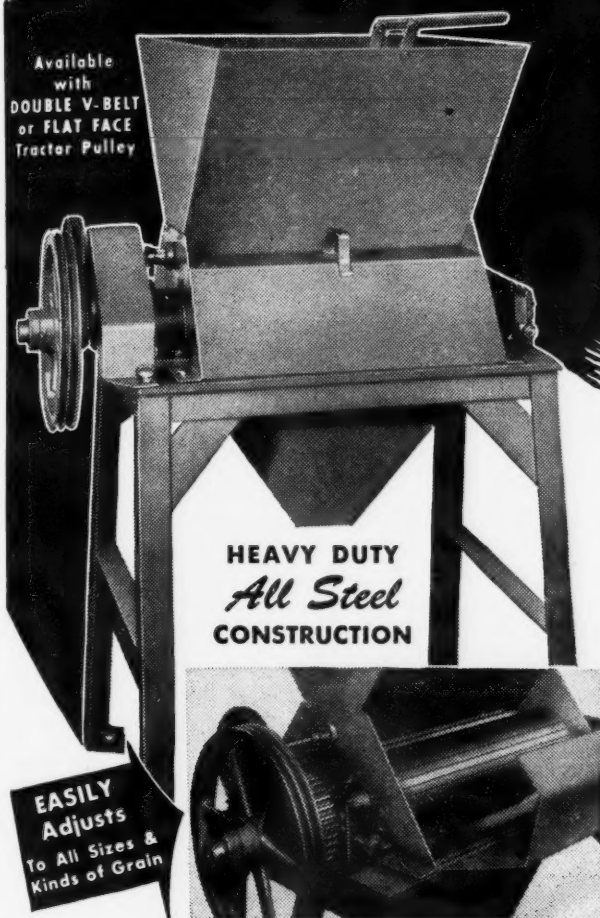


# FEED *Fresh* ROLLED GRAIN

**AVOID DUSTING!**

**IMPROVE DIGESTIBILITY!**

**S-T-R-E-T-C-H Your GRAIN SUPPLY!**



**Farnam**  
"FARM-SIZE"  
**GRAIN ROLLER**

**ROLLS · CRACKS · CRUSHES**

**Makes Grain More DIGESTIBLE, More APPETIZING!**

**AVOIDS DUSTING!**

By cracking the hard coating or hull that covers all small grains, feeding results are tremendously improved. Cracking or crushing enables digestive juices to quickly get at the nutrients and efficiently utilize them before grain is eliminated. In addition, animals *prefer* this coarser type of feed and eat it more readily.

Cracking or crushing is admittedly superior to grinding or hammering in that it *avoids dusting*, which often causes digestive disorders. In addition, rolling is a *faster* and *more economical* processing method. Requires less power, less labor and less time.

## *First* LOW-COST, ALL STEEL "FARM-SIZE" ROLLER!

Now you can process grain the preferred way for better feeding results. Roll, crack or crush oats, barley, corn, wheat, rye, kafir and other small grains right on the farm. No need to pay high prices for ready-rolled grain. No more hauling of grain to the mill for custom rolling. Roll it as you need it and feed it fresh-rolled, full of nutritive value. You can with a low-cost Farnam "Farm-Size" Grain Roller.

**10-DAY Free Trial Offer!**

FOR A LIMITED TIME . . . Try this roller at our risk! Write for descriptive literature and details of our 10 DAY "Free Trial" OFFER.

CLIP & MAIL For Complete Information!

THE FARNAM EQUIPMENT CO.

OMAHA 3, NEBR.

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Please send complete information on Farnam Grain Roller and details of 10-Day Free Trial Offer.

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## **SAVE PRECIOUS GRAIN! CUT FEED COSTS!**

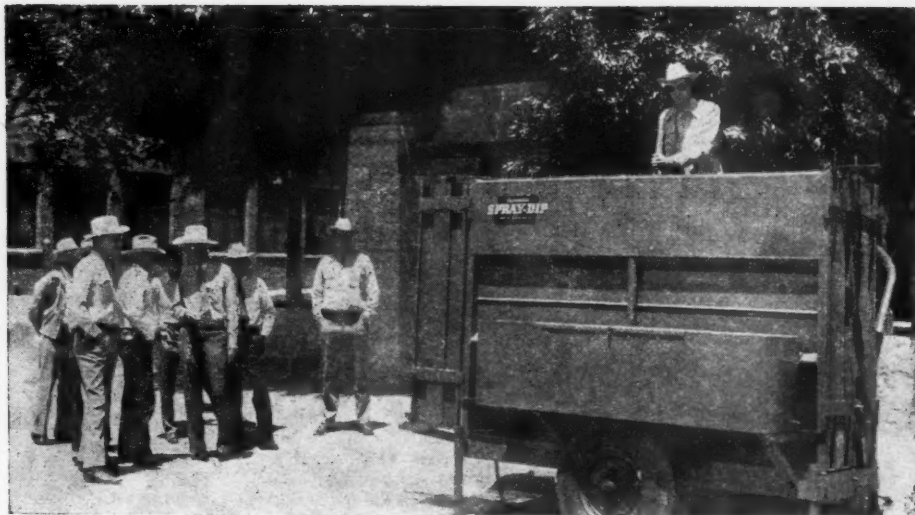
By eliminating waste due to dusting, and loss due to whole grain passing through digestive system before being assimilated, tremendous feed savings are effected. Every bushel of rolled grain produces more growth, more meat, more milk. One prominent feeder writes—"A bushel of whole oats, when rolled, bulks into nearly two bushels. Bushel for bushel, the rolled oats is nearly equal in feeding results." In other words, rolling cuts his feed bill nearly in half! It can for you, too, and produce better results!

**DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED**

**The FARNAM Equipment Co.**

CURRI-OILERS • HOG-OILERS • "Farm-Size" GRAIN ROLLERS and POWER SPRAYERS

OMAHA 3, NEBRASKA



Stockmen's meetings afford manufacturers an excellent opportunity to show their wares before groups of potential buyers. This shot was made during the quarterly meeting of the New Mexico association at Clayton.

carried that the Tri-State group favor a national advisory forestry board consisting of members from each state; brands and inspection practices, and freight rates were among other topics given attention. Resolutions formally adopted before adjournment called for support of the public relations work begun last year; range cattle vaccination against Bang's; legislation to control interstate shipment and BAI research on such diseases; unification of interstate shipping regulations among the three states represented at the sessions; the advisory board set-up providing that each member of the national board be a national forest permittee; approval of more controlled burning by the Forest Service; continuation of the work being done by the Western States Brand Conference, and thanks for cooperation from the three state game commissions.

Don Hotchkiss of Burns, Ore., head of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association, ex-

tended an invitation to hold the next tri-state meeting in Oregon prior to the American National convention at North Platte. Date and place were to be set at a later date by the Oregon executive committee.

## N. M. Protests Bombing Range

MORE than 500 New Mexico citizens representing 116 pioneer state ranch families will be displaced if army plans to make the 3,500,000-acre Alamogordo bombing range a permanent military reservation are approved, declares G. W. Evans, Magdalena, president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association. The country also stands to lose 13,500,000 pounds of meat annually. Mr. Evans said that his association is wholeheartedly in favor of all necessary defense measures, "but we do not believe New Mexico should be cut in half because of the whim of some high officials of the

army." He said the army does not contemplate firing a half dozen guided missiles a month on the area and yet it demands near exclusive use of the lands.

Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo, president of the New Mexico Wool Growers Association, said that if the proposal goes through it will be a vital blow to the sheep industry. "We believe this proposed extension is just the first step to enlarge this military reservation to split New Mexico in half by cutting a 30-mile strip of land through the center of our state. . . . As speed and range is extended the army will demand additional land in our state."

Testimony presented by the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association at a hearing in the matter in Las Cruces, N. M., was that the organization "endorses all practical and necessary national defense measures. However, we do not approve the needless, wholesale acquisition of lands in New Mexico under the guise of national defense. We believe we have a right to be shown such land acquisition is absolutely essential for defense and not merely the whim of high officials in the army. . . . We believe this huge land acquisition proposal has been determined first to protect the department against claims for damages, second for security reasons and convenience of personnel and third as a measure for protecting citizens in the surrounding area. We do not believe these reasons are sufficient to cause the abandonment of the area as a meat producing center."

Co-use agreements, which the association objects to, provide that producers move their homes from their ranches; keep livestock on the area but care for them only on Saturdays and Sundays; relinquish claims against the government for personal or property damage; cancellation by the government on 30-day notice; building of fences to protect non-use government sections within ranches without reimbursement; appraisal of property wholly in hands of army.



# 2 BULL SALES 2

ANGUS, OCTOBER 22

HEREFORD, OCTOBER 23



10TH ANNUAL FALL SALES  
SPONSORED BY . . .

IDAHO CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Twin Falls Commission Co. Yards

Twin Falls, Idaho

Buy one or a car load — All graded Bulls and Cows graded by competent judges.

TOP QUALITY RANGE BULLS AND HERD SIRE PROSPECTS

EARL O. WALTER, Filer, Idaho, Auctioneer

RAY V. SWANSON, Pocatello, Idaho, Manager



## VALUE UPON VALUE

*You can always depend upon WHR blood doing the utmost for you, helping to make pounds and profits.*

WHR bulls have been CHAMPIONS in the carload class at Denver 17 times in the past 23 years.

### Herd Bulls and Bred Heifers

*to produce results of this kind will be in*

**ANNUAL  
WHR SALE  
Fri., Oct. 8, '48**

*Send for  
catalogue*

Bob Lazear  
Box 878  
Cheyenne, Wyo.

**WHR**  
INFLUENCE  
AT  
THE  
MARKETS



### Hereford Steers Set New All-Time Kansas City Top of \$40.50

Herefords established a new all-time open-market beef-cattle peak of \$40.50 per cwt. for the Kansas City market July 13. The 23-head shipment, averaging 1,116 pounds, came from the Town Crier Experimental Farm, Louisburg, Kas. They had been on feed there since around the first of November.

Breeder of the pace-setters was Locke Theis, Dodge City, Kas., the actual point of production being the Theis ranch at Pampa, Tex. The Theis commercial herd-bull battery, whose get this shipment represented, includes 23 or 24 bulls bred at Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne, Wyo. Only three of the bulls in service at the Theis ranch originated elsewhere, and two of them are of WHR extraction.

The shipment was handled by the Producers Commission Co.

The above appeared in the July 15, 1948, issue of The Hereford Journal.

**WHEREVER  
YOU GO**

WHR sires are responsible for many "pace-setters" on ranges everywhere. Let WHRs help to give you that extra "boost" of the markets.

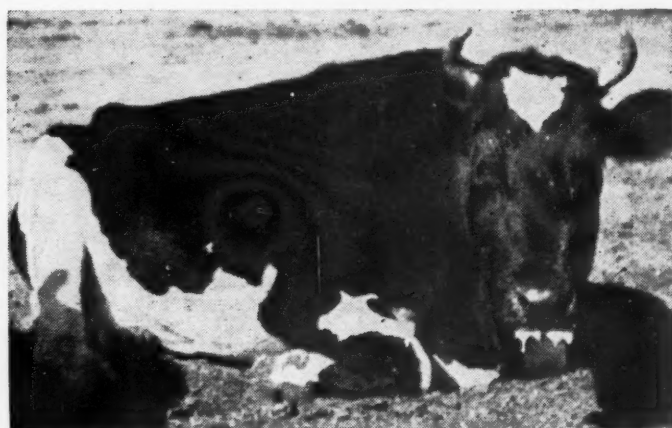
**WHR WYOMING HEREFORD RANCH - CHEYENNE**

# THESE ARE FOOT-AND-MOUTH SYMPTOMS

Prompt discovery, says the BAI, is the basis of quick eradication in foot-and-mouth outbreaks. Expert veterinary aid should be called immediately to make positive diagnosis in the event of suspicion. The series of pictures here shown will make possible speedy recognition of some of the outward symptoms (which, it is pointed out, vary somewhat in different animals, in different outbreaks and even in different localities during the same outbreak. However, conditions shown are fairly typical. Included also are rapid loss of flesh and loss of appetite.)



1. Eroded tissue between toes. Other common foot symptoms: blisters, lameness, sloughing of hoof.



2. Sore feet that cause affected animals to lie down most of time.



3. Sore feet which often cause hogs to walk on knees.



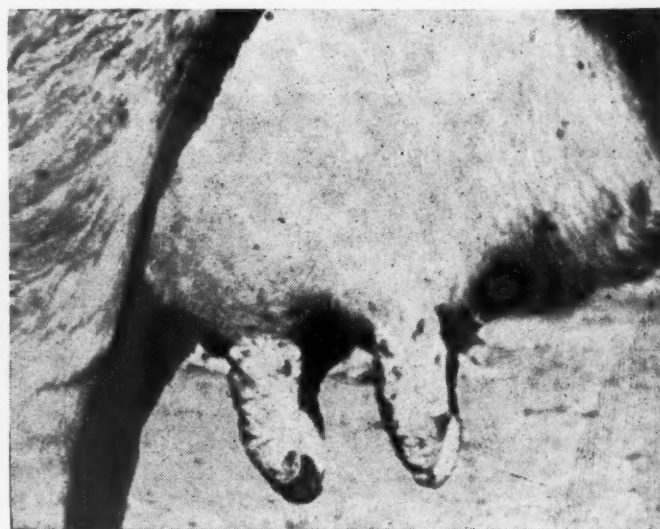
4. Blisters on tongue, which break and make it painful for animal to eat; lips may also become infected.



5. Ropy saliva dropping from mouth, in cattle.



6. Smacking of lips and accumulations of saliva, in cattle. There is also evidence of pain when animal eats.



7. Blisters and erosions on cows' teats, with rapid drop in milk production.



## F. & M. DATA

A new foot-and-mouth program is expected to be in high gear in Mexico by October, under the direction of Senor Oscar Flores, the Mexican under secretary of agriculture, and General Harry H. Johnson of the USDA. The plans call for complete eradication of the disease in 2½ years, with about 7,500,000 animals in the infected zone to be vaccinated twice and in some cases, if necessary, three or four times. The commission will continue to inspect an area for a total of six months as a safeguard, even after the premises are cleared up and returned to the owners.

Among the problems involved in shifting from a slaughter program to a campaign of vaccination has been that of obtaining vaccine. Starting almost from scratch, the commission intends to put out 400,000 doses a month when the program is at its peak. Senor Flores points out that the setup will be able to deal with any acute outbreak of foot-and-mouth almost at once, slaughtering in the event of an outbreak in a clean zone and vaccinating if it should occur in an infected zone, and "Meanwhile our vaccination program is gaining in momentum and we are definitely making progress toward eradicating aftosa from Mexico."

In recent months the combined civilian personnel engaged in the campaign against foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico has exceeded 2,000 employees. In July those of the U. S. section numbered 438 and of the Mexican section 235, the remainder being mostly laborers and other unskilled workers employed by the joint commission.

In activities along the Mexican-U. S. border, 230 animals were destroyed in May and 98 in June because of entry from Mexico. The reduction in number of prohibited animals destroyed was largely due to rain in sections of Mexico which provided a better supply of water back from the Rio Grande. Deeper water in the river also tended to prevent animals from crossing.

## Secretary Reports On Current Situation

In a letter to the executive committee of the American National on Aug. 20, Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin covered the current status of livestock questions in the news. From this release are taken the following excerpts:

**Price Control and Rationing**—A leading Republican senator wrote in the early days of the special session, while he indicated that no legislation was likely at

# Turn Your Corn into More Meat with **MORTON'S** *Free Choice Salt*

With salt free choice, it takes only 321.4 pounds of corn to make 100 pounds of pork. Without salt, as much as 451 pounds are needed.\*

Such savings enable you to feed, fatten, and finish more stock . . . sell corn . . . do whatever makes the most money. They also mean lower feeding costs . . . greater profits.

Not only hogs, but all livestock thrive with salt free choice. Meat animals reach market weight earlier. Dairy cows give more milk. Sheep grow heavier fleece. And you make more money.

\*According to Purdue University Tests.



**Salt Saves Feed.** This most essential of all minerals supplies both sodium and chlorine needed in digestion — bile needs sodium to digest fats and carbohydrates; chlorine becomes a part of hydrochloric acid for converting feed proteins into body tissue.



**Feed Salt Free Choice for Greater Profits.** Only the animal knows how much salt it wants and needs. So feed it free choice. Put a few salt feeding stations around the farm. See for yourself how much better your livestock thrive.

# MORTON'S

## *Free Choice*

# SALT



**NON-HARDENING**  
under normal use  
and storage conditions

Morton's Free Choice Salt is especially developed for livestock feeding. It's pure — easy to feed and easy to use for mixing, and formulated to remain NON-HARDENING under normal use and storage conditions. Be sure to ask your dealer for it BY NAME . . . MORTON'S Free Choice SALT.



• Send for  
this **FREE**  
Booklet on  
**FREE-CHOICE SALT FEEDING**

Write for copy of "Free Choice Salt for more Profitable Livestock." This 40-page book is packed with facts every farmer and feeder wants to know. No other book like it. Mailed free. Address: Morton Salt Company, Chicago 3, Ill.

that session, he warned that if prices maintain their current high levels it might be a different story when the regular session of Congress assembles next January. Since that time, however, the announcement of the tremendous food and feed crop in prospect and the predictions of substantially lower prices for many agricultural commodities gives hope that we have seen the peak of food prices and the Congress will busy itself with other and more

pressing problems next winter.

**Meat Boycott**—We have been in touch with Omaha and Chicago this week by telephone and are advised that the boycott on meat which started at Dallas, Tex., and has spread almost all across the country seems to be having little, if any, effect. Here in Denver there seems to be some slow-up in purchases at certain markets. Others report business as usual. There is no indication that it will become a serious matter.

## Cattle Farm for Sale

Cattle Farm for sale—459 acres, all in one except 108 acres across road—108 acres consists of 5-room house, new Nov. 1946, 2 tenant houses, 32 acres Kobe lespedeza, 20 acres lespedeza sericea, 10 acres Kudzu, 27 acres woods.

351 acres consists of approximately 200 acres improved pasture, natural stream, lake site, approximately 50 acres lespedeza sericea, hard seed crimson clover, ladino clover, pecan trees, some woods—8 tenant houses, barns, etc.—6-room house, running water, phone, REA lines—near church—school bus route—10 miles to West Point—12 miles to LaGrange—livestock sales barn—paved roads.

**MRS. A. O. SANDS**

R. F. D. No. 2

**WEST POINT, GA.**

**Report of House Public Lands Committee**—The emphasis placed on the need for developing a vigorous program of range improvement instead of relying almost solely on cuts for protection on national forest ranges seems to me the highlight of the recently adopted report of the Barrett committee, signed by all the members of the full committee in Washington at the time—22 in all. There is no question but that the Forest Service is very vulnerable on this point. The Denver Post this week had a lead editorial, about two-thirds of a page-wide column, commending this report and ending up with the words "It is a good report."

**Land Acquisitions and "Lieu of Tax" Payments**—During the regular session of Congress the House Committee on Public Lands considered 20 bills calling for lieu-of-tax payments. This is due to the continued acquisitions of land by various agencies of the federal government. Even New York State is pressing for such tax relief because of large purchases made by the federal government of income property. The public land question is no longer merely a problem of the 11 western states. It is a problem of the entire United States.

**Canadian Cattle and Sheep**—You have doubtless noted in the press that the Canadian government has finally lifted the ban on exports of cattle and sheep or dressed meats to the United States. The terms of the Geneva trade agreement specify quotas which supersede the quotas established in the trade agreements previously negotiated with individual countries. These quotas, however, remain in suspension, as the original quotas were, until the President of the United States proclaims the term-



Plan to be on hand for the judging at 8 a.m. in the Denver show coliseum. When the individual classes are finished, the judge will place the King's crown on the champion bull, and the Queen's crown to the champion female. Prince and Princess will get reserve champion crowns.

## The Colorado Hereford Association's EVENT of the YEAR

*The Annual Tournament and Sale of the  
State's Top Herds*

**DENVER, COLORADO, OCTOBER 9**

We promise you a top array of cattle that will interest buyers for herd bull prospects, top females, and the commercial cattleman who is proud of his cattle and knows that extra money on his bulls puts extra money in his pocket in the end.

Colorado Hereford Breeders top event of the year . . . their only chance to compete strictly against fellow state breeders. It will be strong competition for the high honors at stake.

This is your opportunity as a buyer to find many of the State's top Herefords, both bulls and females, in a public sale, FOR every animal shown has to sell.





## Powerful New "U. S. PATENTED" Process Killer of Grub, Lice, Ticks, Mites and Other Stock-Pests!

Rotenox brings to the livestock industry an entirely new principle in stock-pest control. Kills cold-blooded insects with amazing *paralytic* action . . . yet is harmless to warm-blooded humans and livestock. A SAFE INSECTICIDE! (Does NOT contain DDT).

Rids cattle of grubs (*wolves, warbles*) before injury to hides. Penetrates grub breathing holes and does a fast, thorough killing job. Knocks lice ticks, mange mites, screwworm and other costly stock-pest infestations in all classes of livestock.



### THE *Ideal* LIVESTOCK SPRAY CONCENTRATE

**STABILIZED (Hydrogenated) for long-lasting and residual toxicity.**

☆ **EASIER TO USE!** . . . Mixes readily with water or oil. Goes into solution *without* a wetting agent. Stays in solution without constant agitation.

☆ **MOST ECONOMICAL!** . . . Mixes 1 to 160. Sprays cattle for less than 2¢ a head. Mixes 1 to 640 for dipping.

☆ **SAFE TO USE!** . . . Won't scald or blister! Doesn't leave poisonous residue. Positively contains NO DDT!

☆ **EASIER TO APPLY!** . . . Blends with natural oils of hair and hide. Penetrates and spreads. Does NOT require high pressure application.

## Accept This "FREE TRIAL OFFER"!

Used by veterinarians since 1941, Rotenox has been thoroughly tested and proved effective in all stages and types of stock-pest infestation. To demonstrate its superiority over ordinary Rotenone preparations, or any of the so-called "wonder insecticides", we invite you to try Rotenox at *our risk*. Mail coupon below for "Free Trial Offer". We'll also send a valuable, 32-page "Stock-Pest Control Manual" that pictures and describes external parasites affecting livestock. Enables you to identify them and control them. Mail coupon below. No cost! No obligation!



The FARNAM Company DEPT. 703  
4605 Dodge St., Omaha, Nebr.

Please send details of "Free Trial Offer" on Rotenox and "Stock-Pest Control Manual" FREE.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address (RFD) \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

## LEADING LIVESTOCK RAISERS *Praise* ROTENOX

WORKS QUICKLY EFFECTIVELY . . . *Chocotow Ranch, Madison, Ga.* writes. "We sprayed some young calves that had become badly infested with lice and grubs. Rotenox worked quickly and effectively, and the condition of the calves was remarkably improved within a very short time—free from both lice and grubs. We consider Rotenox superior to anything we have tried before."

*Edward F. Hartman*

HAIR LIKE SILK . . . *Smith Polled Hereford Farm, Mt. Sterling, Ohio* reports . . . "Tried Rotenox first on six pure-bred Polled heifers that had lice and some kind of mange. In two treatings, their hair was like silk and their hides as smooth as could be. I highly recommend Rotenox to everyone."

*Wayne Smith*

KNOCKS BLUE LICE . . . *Moses Bros. Ranch, Ireton, Nebr.* reports—"We sprayed 150 head of cattle for blue lice and found Rotenox very satisfactory. Also sprayed barns, and there are hardly any flies left."

*William T. Moses*

ONE APPLICATION DID IT—*Stanford Mumaw, Dalton, Ohio* writes—"My calves were infested with lice and grub. One application of Rotenox did the trick. It is easy to mix and easy to apply. A little goes a long way, which means economy."

*Stanford Mumaw*

FITS THE BILL PERFECTLY says *Medo-Mist Hereford Ranch, Drummond, Montana*—"Rotenox gets nothing but highest praise. No sign of lice since using it on a number of habitually lousy cows."

*George W. Leary*

ALL ROUND RESULTS! . . . *Koehler Farm, Giddings, Texas* reports—"I've seen nothing better than Rotenox for grubs on cattle. Very effective also for lice on hogs and ticks on cattle. Have you a dealer in Lee County?"

*Herbert H. Koehler*

TUCKER HEREFORD FARMS  
PRICE DOMINO & BEAU MICHIEP  
BRECKENRIDGE

Farnam Co., OMAHA, NEBRASKA  
Omaha, Nebraska Jan. 16, 1947

Dear Sirs:  
We used the Rotenox you sent us in October and are glad to report we have found NOT ONE LIVE GRUB in the cattle on which it was used. Our cattle were heavily infested with grubs that were beginning to cut holes in the hide. In their treatment Rotenox gave us the BEST RESULTS (100%) of any similar preparation we have ever used.

Yours truly,  
*Lee W. Tucker*  
Lee W. Tucker



Posada Boots are worn by all  
Rodeo Champions and  
Movie Stars

Thirty-two Years Experience  
Prices Beyond Competition

**DAVID POSADA**

1647 N. CAHUENGA BLVD.  
HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

## GET COYOTES WITH Coyote Getters

Prices: \$1.00 each in lots of 6 to 25—Discounts on larger quantities. Chemical shells, 6c each. Free literature.

**Humane Coyote Getter, Inc.**

1304 Berkeley Ave., Pueblo, Colorado

## GROWING IN POPULARITY

Aberdeen-Angus are making steady progress. The Superior hornless black cattle are growing in popularity everywhere. Meeting modern market demands for high quality beef production, practical cattlemen quickly recognize this breed above all others. The Blacks excel in uniformity, hardiness, early maturity, and high dressing percentages at mature weights. Write for free descriptive literature.



**American  
Aberdeen-  
Angus Breeders' Association**

"Superior Beef Breed"

Dept. A, 7 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago 9, Ill.

## Are You Keeping Up

with the latest developments in your field? Here's a group of magazines that specialize in a particular subject:

### Livestock

American Cattle Producer, \$2; Southern Livestock, \$1; Florida Cattleman, \$1, 15c; The Sheepman, \$1; Polled Hereford, m., \$2.50; Pacific Stockman, \$1; Western Livestock Reporter, w., \$1.50; Hog Breeder, \$2; Sheep Breeder, \$2; Gulf Coast Cattleman, \$1; Chester White (hog) World, \$1.

### Horses

The Horse (breeding, schooling, training, sports), \$5; Rider & Driver (horses, sport, pleasure), \$5; Eastern Breeder, \$2; Ranchman (Quarter-Horse), \$1.

### Bees

Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$2; American Bee Journal, \$2.

### Farming

The Country Book, \$2; Farmers Digest, \$2.50.

### Pigeons

American Pigeon Journal (Squab fancy), \$2.

### Poultry

Cackle & Crow, \$1; Poultry Billboard, m., \$1.

### Rabbits

Small Stock (rabbits, caviest, exclusively), \$1.50; American Rabbit Journal, \$1; Rabbit News, m., \$1; California Rabbit, m., \$1; Rabbit Raiser, m., \$1; Angora Rabbit, m., \$1.

### Fruit

Better Fruit, \$1; Eastern Fruit Grower, \$1.

### Other Specialties

Modern Game Breeding (pheasants), \$3; Canary Journal, \$2; Dairy Farmer's Digest, \$1. Rush your subscription today. Remit in any manner convenient to you.

## MAGAZINE MART

Dept. AC

Plant City, Fla.

Sample copies at single copy prices. Send dime for list—hundreds more. List sent free with orders.

ination of the unlimited national emergency proclaimed on May 27, 1941, and further proclaims that "the abnormal situation in respect to cattle and meats has terminated."

Department of Agriculture releases on the subject suggest the bulk of imports will be feeder cattle, but a wire received yesterday from Canada suggests that the exports of slaughter cattle may exceed those of feeder cattle because of requirements for test for T. B. on all such cattle and of tests for Bang's disease of females over six months of age.

Livestock to Eight Principal Corn Belt States—Feeder cattle and calves shipped to the eight principal Corn Belt states, both from the markets and direct during July, total 138,301, compared with 156,649 a year ago. For the six months January to June inclusive the shipments this year were 548,075 compared with 765,041 last year. The huge corn crop should stimulate the demand for feeder cattle but there may be a little temporary slowing up until it is seen in what volume cattle are coming from Canada and whether this has any substantial effect on the price in our markets.

The government report on cattle on feed Aug. 1 shows a 12 per cent smaller number than on Aug. 1, 1947.

Livestock and Meat Facts (Revised)—Livestock and Meat Facts (Revised) brings up to date statistical information relative to the livestock and meat industry. The government figures are revised each year with revisions made sometimes for previous years so that previous figures are now out of date.

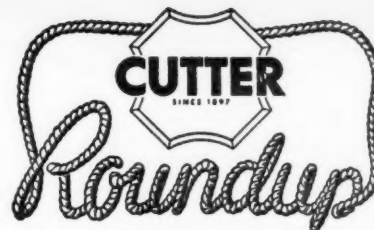
Public Relations Committee—The committee will hold a meeting in Denver on Sept. 17 and 18 to plan its future activities.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS

### FROM PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

The livestock industry is receiving, on the whole, very favorable treatment in the metropolitan press. Some charges have been made by retail meat dealer associations that stockmen are profiteering, and advocating the raising of sanitary embargoes. Newspapers, however, are not critical of the producers and have done much to explain the underlying causes of present high meat prices.

An editorial in the Saturday Evening Post of Aug. 21 comments upon the fact that while consumers are complaining of high meat prices, there is at the present time 35 per cent more meat being consumed in the United States than at any time in history and consumers still have enough money left over to keep the baseball parks, horse racing and other recreational activities going full blast. The editorial states that food price increases have not kept up with wage increases.



"I'm just trying to acquaint myself with the cattle business," writes the bride of a rancher. And believe me, this lady is going about it seriously!

"Immunization was one of my fields of interest as a public health nurse," she says. "If your illustrations (about Alhydrox) are true, then I think we need to investigate the vaccines we've been using. It's nearly vaccinating time for us here, so kindly send me whatever information you have."

You can bet I answered her letter, with pleasure! And it's the gospel truth what I said about Alhydrox. This exclusive Cutter process of fortifying vaccines really makes a whale of a difference in their effectiveness.

I'm no great shakes at reversing myself—but here's one time that the whole Cutter veterinary department is doing a flip-flop, and for a good reason. We used to tell people they could skip vaccinating for malignant edema, except in areas where it was known to have caused trouble.

But now, mind you, we're saying "Vaccinate for edema unless you're sure it *hasn't* caused trouble." Why? Because we're absolutely convinced now that malignant edema has become much more wide-spread than anyone ever suspected. Not just a guess, either. Bacteriological tests are proof positive, and we've made plenty.

Cutter makes this extra vaccination easy for you, with Blackleg "S"—a double vaccine that protects against blackleg and edema in only one shot. It produces the same peak immunity to blackleg as Blacklegol—and that's the very best that can be said about any vaccine. At the same time, it builds strong protection against malignant edema.

By the way, Blacklegol "S" is also Alhydrox—and you'd be smart to use it, with its two-way protection, unless you're pretty darned sure there isn't any malignant edema around. Symptoms are so much like blackleg, you'll need a microscope to tell the difference.

\* Cutter trade name

*Jim*

**CUTTER LABORATORIES**  
Berkeley 1, California

**AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER**



# “Hitting the Market”

Farmers try to sell livestock when prices are at a peak. But there's more to "hitting the market" than just good timing.

Having the right **kind** of livestock to sell is even more important. To sell at top prices, lambs, cattle, calves, and hogs must be of the type, size, finish and quality that can be processed into retail cuts bringing highest prices from consumers.

It takes no more work and no more feed to raise animals of good type than it does to raise poor ones. Livestock of good type carry a higher proportion of meat in the more valuable cuts, and command better prices.

Farmers who produce livestock that bring top market prices have more profitable operations.

Remember, you can only "hit the market" by selling the right **kind** of animals at the right time.

**ARMOUR** AND COMPANY

The Chicago advertising agency which handles the national advertising of the American Meat Institute used the livestock producer as the theme of its advertisements in national publications in Mar. 23, 1948 and Apr. 27, 1948, taking space in the metropolitan press amounting to 4 columns by 187 lines, which is an ad of considerable size. This agency advises that they will also use the same theme in the Fred Waring radio show which is nationally broadcast over NBC Tuesday and Thursday mornings.

It is the opinion of many well informed men identified with the marketing of livestock that pressure will be exerted in 1949 for a return of some sort of price control so that some publicity work will be necessary in order to convince the public that such controls will not increase meat supplies. A. A. Smith, president of the American National Live Stock Association, issued a very timely statement to this effect during the month of August which was widely printed in the nation's press and which received favorable editorial comment in a great many sections of the country.

The Public Relations Committee again would like to emphasize the importance of receiving clippings from members of state associations so that the general attitude of the local press may be known. While we subscribe to a clipping service, this agency supplies items from the metropolitan press only.

## A Feeder Speaks

By F. W. HINKHOUSE, President, Iowa Beef Breeders Association

There is a distinction between the Corn Belt cattle feeder and the beef producer. The Corn Belt cattle feeder expects to make the major portion of his gains by the feeding of corn; the beef producer makes his gains out of whatever feed is available. Probably the best way to illustrate this point is to cite our operations over in Cedar County. In 1941 we produced about 288,000 pounds of beef; that is, the selling weight of our cattle was increased 288,000 pounds over the buying weight of these same cattle. This is the equivalent of about 700 calves weighing 400 pounds each. The increase in weight was brought about largely by the use of corn, although we consistently have been large users of roughages in our operations. In 1948, given a normal season from now until Oct. 19, we probably shall produce 200,000 pounds and possibly up to 235,000 of beef—the equivalent of 500 or more 400-pound calves. The gains in 1948 will have been made without the use of a single ear of corn. The explanation is this: the wintering ration consisted of about 1½ pounds of oats, ½ to 1 pound of cottonseed meal, plus a generous feeding of hay. In mid-April the animals were put on good pastures and there they will stay until early October.

It has been my experience to observe a very different type of cattle feeding

which I should like to describe briefly. These operations are carried on in what is known as the Big Hole Country of Montana. The Big Hole is located northwest of the Yellowstone Park adjacent to the Bitter Root Mountains and near the Continental Divide. It is about 75 miles long by perhaps 25 or 30 miles wide. As I remember, the elevation is about 7,000 feet above sea level. The nearest railroad is about 75 miles distant. An exceedingly nutritious hay is grown here and the only practical market for it is through cattle. The practice for years was to bring in aged steers in the fall and winter them on this wonderful hay. The hay was very carefully fed in bunks in large corrals. As I remember it, the feeders expected their cattle to gain around 2 pounds per day. I saw steers there in the spring of 1942 fat enough to go direct to the killers and in my judgment to grade high good in the beef. Our purchases averaged 1,261 pounds per head.

Cattle feeding in the Corn Belt may range from a very conservative type of operation to a highly speculative venture and there are many various degrees between these two extremes. To my mind the buying of a heavy, fleshy grass steer, expecting to market him after 30 to 60 days on a corn ration, is the height of speculation. The operator hopes to make his profit by an increase in the price of the initial weight without adding any

## Would you buy a better bull, or some better heifers or older cows

We did, then have kept our best heifers for years. Every one of our 225 cows has been selected by us from each crop—the best heifer from a top producing cow. Now for 9 years we've culled them, still keeping top heifers, until we are proud to offer you readers of the PRODUCER the class of Herefords that will improve your cattle, or hold the high quality you now have.

We will sell at any time any of the top 15 bulls, herd headers for sure, the 50 long yearling heifers ready to breed to your or our herd sire, or some of the 25 older cows.

On October 9 at 8 A. M. we will begin selling the other 95 long yearling bulls, also at private treaty, at Kenneth's place, 16 miles north, 7 east of Alliance, or 25 miles south of Hay Springs on Highway 87.

An entire set of bulls with our uniformity will work wonders in your cattle. We will proudly show you their sires, dams and our keeping heifers. Never be afraid of inbreeding if you buy of a progressive breeder, consistently.

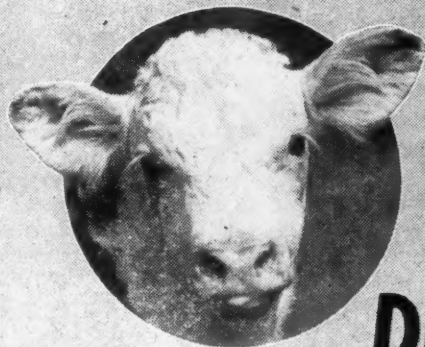
We deliver free 200 miles or load F.O.B. cars on C. B. & Q. or Northwestern railroads.

WRITE FOR OUR ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE LETTER

**F. E. Messersmith and Sons, 623 Emerson, Alliance, Nebr.**

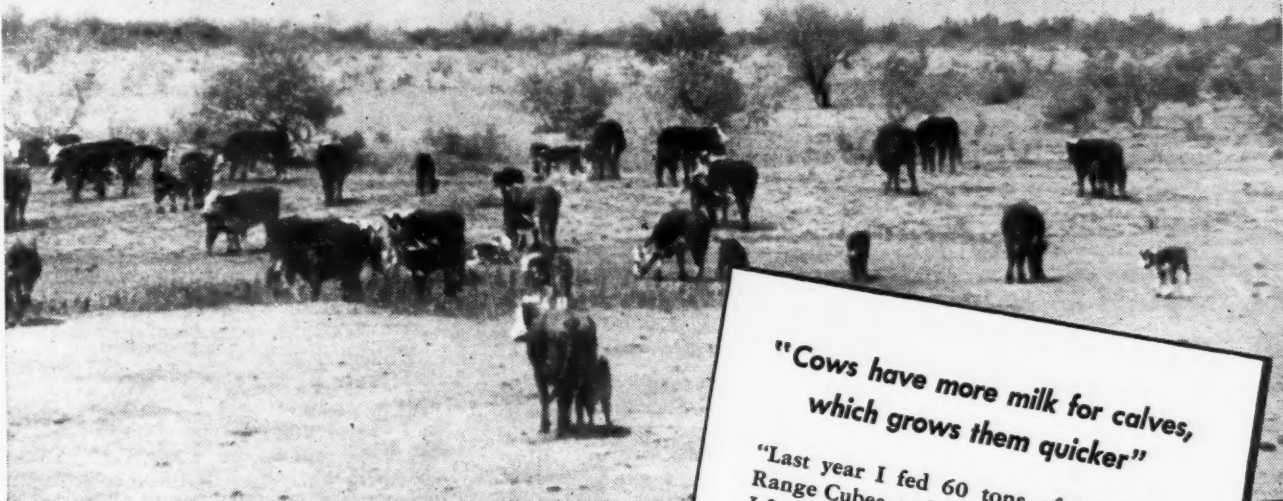
*"Our cattle build the beef where the best cuts of meat grow"*





# "90% CALF CROP IN SPITE OF DROUGHT CONDITIONS!"

says Lorin McDowell  
Ful-O-Pep user at Big Spring, Texas



## Special vitamin benefits in FUL-O-PEP RANGE CUBES promote Herd Health and a BIG CALF CROP!

Young green grass is Nature's richest source of vitamins. What great news it is to cattlemen to know that many of the healthful benefits of fresh green range are now available every month in the year, in Ful-O-Pep Range Cubes.

YES, FUL-O-PEP RANGE CUBES are fortified with an exclusive Ful-O-Pep ingredient—Concentrated Spring Range\*—which provides many of the feeding benefits of fresh green range. In addition to this special VITAMIN BOOST, Ful-O-Pep Range Cubes provide a scientific combination of nutritious proteins of both animal and vegetable sources, plus an abundant supply of organic-source minerals.

\*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THESE RICH FEEDING BENEFITS in Ful-O-Pep promote herd health, ability to breed, easy calving and a big calf crop. So this year, do as many other successful cattlemen are doing . . . switch to vitamin-rich Ful-O-Pep Range Cubes. These vitamin-rich Cubes supply what fall and winter grass lacks to build sound herd health.

FOR MORE INFORMATION about Ful-O-Pep Range Cubes, write to . . .

**THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY**  
Chicago 4, Illinois

"Cows have more milk for calves,  
which grows them quicker"

"Last year I fed 60 tons of Ful-O-Pep Range Cubes and had such good results I fed 90 tons again this year. I had what I would estimate as a 90% calf crop this year, which I consider unusual for the drought conditions we have had.

"Another factor I like about Ful-O-Pep Cubes is the extra amount of milk I get from my range cows which helps to grow off my calves quicker."

(Signed)

*Lorin S. McDowell*  
McDowell Ranches  
Big Spring, Texas



great number of pounds of beef. At the other end of the swing of the pendulum is the operator who raises all of his feed and buys a light animal expecting to market him when his feed supply is exhausted. In between these two extremes is room for a very great variety

of operations in the cattle feeding game. It would seem good judgment to appraise carefully the amount and kind of feed available and then adopt a program suitable to these conditions and follow that program continuously. Put in a drove of cattle each season as you plant a crop

of corn each spring.

All of these various types of operations are very potent factors in the conserving of our soil. Even though there be little visible cash profit derived from any given year's operations in the cattle feeding business, still there is a certain benefit derived from the increased fertility of the soil. By the use of lime to assist in the growing of legumes, by the feeding of all feeds grown on the farm to livestock and by the judicious use of the by-products of this feeding, the producing ability of a farm may be very noticeably increased.

Furthermore, for areas similar to those existing in Iowa, a wisely planned feeding program lends itself to good farm management. First, it provides year-round employment for the available labor; second, it creates a market for all classes of feeds grown on the farm, (in reality it converts many types of feed into edible human food).

Here are a few figures which may be informative. In 1941-42 pasture and hay contributed 51 per cent of all feed units utilized by livestock in the United States. Pasture alone furnished more than one-third. Corn furnished 24 per cent; other grains 10 per cent; other forage feeds and supplements the remaining 15 per cent. In reality the Corn Belt cattle feeder conducts a manufacturing plant. I like to think of his operations in that way. However, his operations are subject to widely varying conditions over some of which he has no control. My thought may be illustrated by comparing the producing of beef to the making of concrete. For the sake of the illustration consider the animal's body to represent the mechanical mixer. In the production of concrete, to a given amount of cement you add a certain amount of crushed rock and sand and the required amount of water. Out of this process comes an amount of concrete in direct relation to the amount of raw materials supplied. In the production of beef, as practiced by the Corn Belt cattle feeder, you supply certain feeds, water and shelter—but your results may vary widely. (This statement does not apply so much to the operations here at our experiment station where the check lot is usually fed shelled corn, linseed meal, plus a roughage; but it certainly does apply on the average farm.)

The variation in gains referred to may be caused by a variety of conditions. I shall mention only three. First, the inherent characteristics of the animal; second, the condition the animal was in at the beginning of the feeding period; third, the particular kind of weather encountered during the feeding period.

By the inherent characteristics of the animal, I refer to what is generally termed his natural fleshing qualities. It is a known fact that certain herds of cattle which carry certain lines of breeding possess this quality to a much greater degree than other lines of breeding. It is a very potent factor, one which deserves more attention than is

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



**LARGE STOCKS  
PROMPT SHIPMENTS**

Rail Fence has Chestnut Rails  
and Locust or Chestnut Posts

**WOOD PRODUCTS CO.**

## ENGLISH TYPE RAIL <sup>AND</sup> HURDLE FENCE



**Toledo 12, Ohio**

*Montana Hereford Association*

## For Bone, for Scale, for Beef Buy Montana Bred Herefords

For Complete List of Montana Registered Hereford Bulls for Sale, Write  
Arthur E. Boswell, Route 3, Billings,  
Montana.

## 50 HEREFORD BULLS GROWTHY, RUGGED TYPE

16th Annual Sale, Valentine, Nebr., Oct. 6

Best of Breeding

Ask for Catalog

**By The Way Ranch, Valentine, Nebr.**

Sam R. McKelvie, Owner; Everett Brown, Mgr.



# Only the **SPRAY-DIP** has these exclusive features for **COMPLETE PARASITE CONTROL**



## **INCREASE STOCK PROFITS** by increasing weight gains

The plain truth is that no stockman today can afford not to spray. Even the small operator running 200 head can invest in a Spray-Dip and wind up the first year with an extra profit of \$1,000. Here's how—and it's so simple you can figure it without a pencil!

He invests in a Spray-Dip at \$1,400. Another \$100 sprays his 200 head, at an average cost of 50 cents per animal per year for labor and materials. There's his total outlay—\$1,500. But at the same time, let's say, he's increased the market weight of his stock an extra 50 lbs. a head . . . a conservative estimate. That's 10,000 extra pounds. At only 25 cents per lb. live weight, there's an extra gross profit of \$2,500. Deducting his costs of \$1,500 . . . including his entire investment in the Spray-Dip . . . he still has \$1,000 net profit . . . plus the Spray-Dip, built to last for years of profitable operation.

**WRITE FOR FOLDER  
GIVING COMPLETE  
DETAILS AND  
INFORMATION**



**Complete Line of Insecticides Carried in Stock for  
Immediate Shipment**

# **Schmidt-Allen Livestock Equipment Co.**

**P. O. BOX 6564**

**DENVER 16, COLO.**

**LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE BLDG.**

Designed exclusively for external parasite control on livestock, the SPRAY-DIP offers the advantages of speed, economy, safety to animals, and efficiency. COMPLETE saturation of every square inch of an animal's head and body with any approved insecticide is achieved ONLY with the SPRAY-DIP. Through 26 nozzles set to cover every portion of an animal's head and body, the Spray-Dip forces powerful sprays at the rate of 135 gallons per minute against the grain of the hair, penetrating to the very pores of the hide. This penetration is particularly important in the control of flies and lice. DDT and B.H.C. crystals lodge near the roots of the hair, protected from the deteriorating rays of the sun, where they remain effective for weeks.

Only 5 to 8 seconds are required to completely drench an animal, which means that from 140 to 175 animals can be effectively treated an hour with the SPRAY-DIP.

Runoff solution is recovered through a drain pan in the bottom of the machine, filtered by the new patented filter and reused, effecting great economy of operation.

Unlike earlier models, the new and improved 1948 SPRAY-DIP is all-steel construction. All wood has been eliminated.

Spray material capacity has been doubled. The new model carries two 125-gallon tanks—one mounted on each side of the machine, which lifts the capacity of the machine to 250 gallons of spray solution. Both tanks are hydraulically agitated. Chemicals are kept in a constant state of suspension and strength of solution is uniform at all times.

# BLAIR BROS. HEREFORD DISPERSION

(This is a dispersion and only in a dispersion does one have a chance to buy the best—the result of a quarter century of constructive breeding)

**STURGIS, SO. DAKOTA—SEPT. 27 & 28**

Sale at the ranch 4 miles south of Sturgis on Highways 14-79

75 Bulls  
25 Herd Bull Prospects  
50 Range Bulls

Sale offering includes all show cattle.

225 Females  
Mostly 2-3-4 year olds

**MONEY-MAKING BEAR CLAWS — MAKE 'EM YOUR FIRST CHOICE AND YOU'LL COME BACK FOR MORE.**

**BEAR CLAW**

**REGISTERED  
HEREFORDS  
ARABIAN HORSES**

MRS. J. C. MORRILL, Owner

R. E. LEONE, Manager

**DAYTON, WYOMING**



**RANCH**

## BRAHMAN BULLS

It is significant that many of the winners of championships in Brahman shows were either sired by or trace back to our "CRESCENT V" herd of Brahman cattle.

FOR QUALITY BRAHMAN CATTLE BUY YOUR STOCK FROM

**SARTWELLE BROTHERS**

CANMORE RANCH - PALACIOS, TEXAS  
OR 4905 CALHOUN ROAD - HOUSTON, TEXAS

## ANGUS CATTLE FOR THE WESTERN RANGEMAN

Note these sales:

1. The New Mexico Aberdeen-Angus Cattlemen's Assn. Sale  
Oct. 11 Clovis, N. M.
2. The Western Aberdeen-Angus Assn. Fall Sale  
Oct. 16 Denver, Colo.
3. Angus Cattle Company, 421 Continental Oil Bldg.  
Anytime Denver, Colo.

usually given it. To those of you who at some time or other have been familiar with horses, it is what we called "easy keeping qualities."

By the condition the animal is in when you start the feeding period, I mean whether he has come from an area where nature has furnished ample feed to grow a good rugged frame and sufficient water properly to supply the animal's needs. Beware of the animal which is thin in flesh because he has not had sufficient water! Another factor which may readily increase or decrease the gains is the type of feed to which the animal has had access before coming to your premises. Experienced operators know that when an animal is moved from one locality to another, it is always best to give him conditions which are better than those to which he had access before the change was made. As an example, if it is your wish to salvage feeds of low nutritional value it is best to use animals which have come from an area where the feed was neither too plentiful nor too nourishing.

Still another factor which may easily cause considerable difference in your gains—the amount of concrete which you will have available—is the particular kind of weather encountered during the feeding period. A prolonged period of cloudy, rainy weather, with the accompanying mud is not conducive to good gains. It is a known fact that animals absorb certain beneficial elements from sunshine. This is particularly true with young animals. For this reason, we think the cattle feeders who operate in the drier climates, similar to those of western Nebraska or Colorado have a decided advantage over those of us who operate where the annual rainfall is 30-40 inches. Weather has a very decided influence on the business of beef production from the time the calf is dropped until the fattening process is completed. In my humble opinion, the production of beef, in all of its various phases, is influenced more by weather than is any other business.

In his address to the annual Wyoming Stock Growers' convention last year, my good friend Oda Mason, who was then president of that organization, made this statement which I wish to repeat for your consideration: "There is no better way for a rancher to go into a depression than to have his mortgage paid and to be in possession of a high-quality herd of young cows." To my fellow Iowa cattle feeders, I wish to say, there is no other class of cattle as safe to handle in a period of falling prices as is a highly bred, good quality set of calves. Give them the feed and care they need and they will work for you 24 hours daily.

I should like to encourage any young man within the sound of my voice, who possesses the so-called "cattle sense" with a smattering of "horse sense" thrown in, not to hesitate to make the production of high-quality beef his life work.—(From a speech delivered at Ames, Ia., in June.—ED.)

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



# MAKE OMAHA . . .

## THE CORN BELT MARKET

# Your Sales Department

Hundreds of packers, order buyers, traders and shippers actively compete every market day for cattle in Omaha.

The enormous competitive buying power on this market insures full market values.

Your livestock is handled for your best possible advantage by experienced and bonded commission men.

More net profits are realized by shippers who consign regularly to Omaha.

The Stock Yards facilities offered you at Omaha are complete and unsurpassed.

### World's Second Largest Stocker and Feeder Market



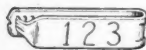
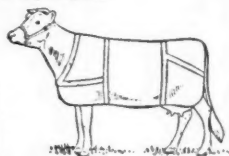
SUPPORT THE CENTRAL MARKETS THAT SUPPORT YOUR PRICES  
**Union Stock Yards Company**  
OF OMAHA

**\$4<sup>75</sup> TATTOO MARKER**  
 EXTRA LETTERS OR FIGURES - 25¢ EA.

Complete with set of figures 1 to 10, bottle of ink and full instructions, all for \$4.00, post paid.

## CATTLE BLANKETS

Made from quality materials, expertly tailored, all sizes. Prompt service. Write for circular and prices.



## EAR TAGS

Several kinds to select from. Write for prices.

## NECK CHAINS

1. Case hardened chain.
2. Solid bronze number plates.
3. Key ring fasteners.
4. Priced reasonable.



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Illustrating neck chains, ear tags, marking devices, syringes, veterinary instruments, brushes, combs, clippers, horn and hoof tools, remedies and hundreds of items for the stock raiser. —Write for it.

**BREEDERS SUPPLY CO. COUNCIL BLUFFS IOWA**

# Taxes (From Page 13)

mal circumstances, he would have sold in the ordinary course of business. The resulting number of animals remaining after this formula has been applied represents the breeding herd, and gains received on the sale thereof may be treated as capital gains. Profit or loss on the sale of these breeding animals, if Smith is operating on an inventory basis, is the difference between the price received and the value assigned them on the opening inventory. If Smith is operating on the cash basis, it is the full sale price of raised animals and the difference between the price received and

## MAKE MORE PROFITS UNDER AVERAGE FARM CONDITIONS —RAISE MILKING SHORTHORNS

For the average farmer, Milking Shorthorns are unbeatable. Produce 4% milk. Have greater carcass value than other breeds. Second to none in producing milk and meat from home-grown roughage and grain from your farm! Free facts. Or subscribe to Milking Shorthorn Journal. Six months, 50¢; one year, \$1.00.



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the cost of animals purchased. As mentioned above, in the case of a profit on the sale of breeding animals held over six months, only 50 per cent of the gain is taxable to a corporation or an individual (although the maximum tax is 25 per cent of the full profit); losses, however, are deductible in full.

## Expense Deduction

Another tax saving which is open to the stockman is the possibility of taking deductions. Thus, a rancher should be permitted to deduct the expenses to which he has been put in moving his stock out of the drouth area and bringing his stock back to the ranch after his land has recovered. In addition, he should be permitted to deduct all reasonable expenses incurred by him in bringing his land back to normal. There is presently before Congress a bill regarding the conservation of soil and water by stockmen. This bill should be of help to stockmen who incur expenses in rehabilitating their drouth stricken lands.

## Steer Man Not Protected

Everything written above shows that the capital gains provisions of the federal tax law are of considerable help to the cow and calf man, for instance, whose principal asset is his breeding herd. Even so, of course, he is required to pay some tax and if he is incorporated, the benefits are even less. However, as far as the steer man and feeder are concerned, they do not even have the advantage of the capital gains provisions. Their stock are not capital assets, and any income which they receive from them is taxed as ordinary income. For these reasons, some stockmen are giving serious consideration toward persuading the Bureau of Internal Revenue to grant them the relief provided by Section 112(f). As mentioned above, this section of the code provides in the event that "property (as a result of its destruction in whole or in part, theft or seizure, or an exercise of the power of requisition or condemnation, or the threat of imminence thereof) is compulsorily or involuntarily converted," if certain steps are taken, no taxable gain results, and any loss is recognized. Since it is not always possible to replace immediately the property sold, Section 112(f) provides that the proceeds received from a forced sale may be put in a "replacement fund," until such time as the property can reasonably be replaced. The proceeds should be so earmarked, and can be used only for the purpose of replacing the property sold.

## Background

The history of the cattlemen's attempt to obtain the advantages of this provision is briefly this: In 1943, southern Arizona was stricken by severe drouth which required many a cattleman to sell all, or substantially all, of their herd. One cattle company petitioned the commissioner of Internal Revenue to be allowed to apply the provisions of Section 112(f) to its case. The commissioner turned down the request on the ground



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Here you have the benefit of the services of skilled and experienced salesmen, who know market values, study trends, understand needs of various buyers. These salesmen are highly trained specialists. They represent you in your marketing. They'll advise you before you ship, assist you in obtaining transportation, sell your stock for the highest dollar, and render you a complete account of sale. You'll be dollars ahead, you'll save time and expense, when you make full use of the Central Market.

**UNION**  
**LOS ANGELES STOCK YARDS**  
*The GREAT* **WESTERN MARKET**

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that the phrase, "threat or imminence," qualified only the phrase, "exercise of the power of requisition or condemnation," and not the words, "destruction," "theft" or "seizure." Thus, in effect, the commissioner held that, whereas it was involuntary conversion if a man sold property because it was threatened with condemnation, it was not involuntary conversion if a man sold property which was threatened with destruction. The commissioner supported his opinion primarily by a recital of the legislative history of Section 112(f), which, in his opinion, indicated that Congress did not intend to grant the advantages of the section to a man who converted his property because of its threatened destruction. In the commissioner's opinion, that man's property had to be actually destroyed, and he have received compensation from insurance, before he came within the provisions of the section.

Several times since the commissioner wrote the opinion described above, various members, officers and representatives of the American National Livestock Association have discussed this matter with the bureau. The bureau has remained firm in its position that Section 112(f) is not applicable to a stockman who involuntarily sells his herd because of drouth conditions. The reason for the bureau's remaining adamant is undoubtedly the fear on the bureau's part that it would experience considerable difficulty in administering this section. There is little doubt but that the bureau's work would be increased if it agreed with the contention of the stockmen, for, although claims under this section by drouth-stricken cattlemen would be sizeable, they would be only a fraction of the number of other claims, involving every conceivable type of property, under every conceivable type of threatened destruction. This, however, is no reason why the bureau should not be required to accept these additional burdens. If it is fair to taxpayers to have the relief of this provision extended to cover cases such as drouth, then it is the duty of the bureau to assume whatever additional burdens result.

Certainly, it seems that stockmen should be entitled to the relief afforded by Section 112(f) when they have been forced, through no fault of their own, to dispose of their means of livelihood. In particular is this true of the stockmen who run steers only and of the feeders who do not have the advantages of the capital gains provisions.

Two alternative courses of action are possible, namely, the testing of the question by court action, or the persuading of Congress to revise the law so as to word it in such manner that it would cover the situation that stockmen must so often face.

#### Summary

In summation, stockmen who, as a result of the drouth, have sold all or a part of their breeding herd, may avail themselves of the tax advantages granted them under the capital gains provisions

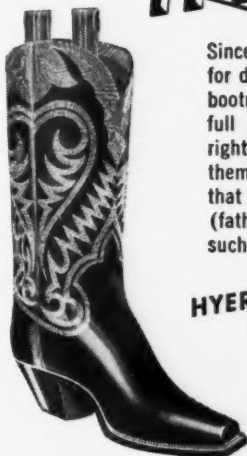
of Section 117(j). Steer men and feeders are not entitled to this tax advantage. To date, the bureau has failed to recognize the applicability of Section 112(f) either to the cowman or the steer

man who is forced to sell because of drouth. However, the bureau's position in this matter has yet to be tested in court. (Holland & Hart, attorneys for National Live Stock Tax Committee.)

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Since 1875 Hyer has been making America's finest boots for dress or hard service. The old West's most skilled bootmakers (4 generations) produce them from ONLY full grain premium leather. Unmatched comfort built right in, smart design, and a long life of service identify them. Our best recommendation stems from the fact that chances are your grandfather, great-grandfather, (father, too) wore Hyer. Any wonder Hyer boots are in such demand?

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Boots or Write Direct  
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# 80 YEARLING RANGE BULLS

These yearling bulls offer the commercial breeder an opportunity to acquire future range bulls ready for service this coming spring. These bulls may be seen anytime and

**ALL WILL BE SOLD AT PRIVATE TREATY**

following our

## COMPLETE HERD DISPERSAL

September 21, 22

# TAUSSIG BROS.

PARSHALL, COLORADO



# LADIES' CHOICE



Even though the radio brings the whole world to the loneliest doorstep, I still find an occasional visit to the city exciting and stimulating—if for no other reason than that I bring a whole new store of interest and enthusiasm back to the Ranch House.

Of course, despite the protests this might elicit from the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, late summer is not the ideal time to be there. But this was such a happy journey that even heat and "smog" could not dampen it for me.

"Could be" that Mother is proud of this year's June graduate, gone ambitiously away to school in the city. Could be!

\* \* \*

Along about the first of September, a whole new "younger generation" makes its annual appearance around the Ranch House. For reasons of their own—probably not unconnected with the ranch dogs and the occasional prowling coyote—the old tabby-cats usually raise their kittens in the dense mat of periwinkle vines under the old lilac hedge. Even though we suspect they are there, we rarely catch even a glimpse of the kittens until their mothers are ready to introduce them to us—and us to them, I suppose.

\* \* \*

Then follows a sort of formalized pattern that almost never varies in the

## Handwoven Tweeds

of rare distinction and quality. Luxuriously soft, yet long wearing. 100% virgin wool.

Write for Samples

AMBERGATE STUDIO

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Weaver

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least. When the old cats begin to drift homeward for their morning pan of warm milk, the kits are brought as far as the stone steps that lead down from the end of the lilac hedge into the garden. There, in plain sight but a safe distance from the kitchen door—and within just a step or two of the familiar sheltering periwinkle thicket—they make their first visual contact with the Ranch House humans. With me, mostly, since as The Giver of the Warm Milk I am the only person to whom the cats pay any particular attention.

Within a few days, their mother transfers them to the wood-shed, within ten or a dozen yards of the feeding pan. And then follows, to me, the most interesting part of the old cat's behavior. Although she has probably been, as most of the ranch cats are, shy and half-wild, she now greets my every trip to the woodshed with purring, enthusiastic welcome. Still not anxious to have me touch her—even secretly half afraid of my very humanness, I suspect—she arches her back against my ankles and even accompanies me out to the clothesline or to the garden to lie dozing—well within view of the woodshed door—around my feet while I work.

## Where I Come In

My own part in the training is highly formalized, too. For the first few days, I must not notice the blue-eyed little pansy faces that peer around the woodshed door, nor touch the occasional surprised one that backs into a corner, small pink mouth open and spitting and tiny tail stiff and bottle-brush big.

Eventually, though, I reach down to touch—just lightly—their little furry heads or to stroke their small backs. But it is not until I have actually picked them up and handled them a little that they appear at the feeding pan. For a time or two they come timidly, after I've gone indoors, and they scurry back to the woodshed every time the kitchen door opens. But the day comes when they do not even lift their heads from their busy lapping when I bend over them.

And then—only then—their mother drops her pseudo-gentleness and, waving her wild tail and walking by her wild lone, she goes off about her own personal affairs and leaves the rest of her children's upbringing confidently in my hands.

\* \* \*

What an uncomplicated thing parenthood is to animals. Perhaps it is harder for humans because, in addition to the natural parental instincts, we bring to it a human capacity for lasting affection for our young that carries over beyond their actual need for us. Not for us the insulating loss of interest in a child as

soon as the next year's young appears!

Though our children are the arrows we launch into life, the human heart is a sensitive bow, filled with pride when the arrow flies straight and true and racked by self-reproach for the ones that, deflected, fall too soon to earth.

Human parents, I guess, were not meant to walk again "by their wild lone."

## At Home on the Range

I think cooking is fascinating and interesting, but after thirty years of doing it, a great part of the attraction of a trip to the city to me lies in the fact that I'll not have to cook for a few days. I happily sample all sorts of cuisine, mixing Chinese, French, Italian and Hungarian meals indiscriminately, with the result that I usually come home with a lot of new ideas—and a rather severe case of indigestion.

Perhaps because the weather was so hot, I rediscovered with a great deal of pleasure this time the European custom of using cheese and crackers and a big plate of luscious fresh fruits for dessert, instead of our own delicious—but heavy—pie a la mode or cake or shortcake.

The "dessert cheeses" like Gruyere used to be imported, and of course there is still an extra fillip to our pride in using the imported ones, probably. But for actual flavor, texture, convenience and cleanliness, American cheesemakers can give us as good—no, better, I believe—products than the ones we import. One American company puts out a round package of six individually-wrapped one ounce portions of Gruyere cheese of as fine flavor, and better texture, than the imported sort. And all six portions for not much more than half a dollar!



## IT STARTED AS A FRIENDLY BOUT WITH THE NEIGHBORS

Who can make the best Salad Dressing? That was the neighborhood challenge. I won... figuring that the vinegar was the secret. It is... and my special salad vinegar has won them ever since. It is now available to salad lovers all over the country in convenient pint bottles.

## LAWRIE'S Bouquet SALAD VINEGAR

Appetizing... zippy... smooth and sparkling as wine. Delicious dressing recipes on label... try it.

Pint bottle 70¢ postpaid  
Two for \$1.20 postpaid

G. W. LAWRIE

P. O. Box 132, Brookline, Mass.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



Once, many years ago, I knew a clever old Frenchman who had been a wine merchant in his youth. He told me that the "extra dry" champagnes that sold at a premium in this country did so just because of the clever advertising they received. Actually, "dry" in wines just means "sour" and it was the use of "extra dry" as though it were a superlative—instead of the more truthful "very sour"—that enabled one company to sell vast quantities of their actually too-sour champagne to Americans who, believing it was somehow "extra," would have drunk it if it had tasted like bubbly vinegar. Which some of it did, almost.

So, if you haven't tried some of the American varieties of Swiss, Gruyere and other European cheeses, you're missing a taste treat and a chance to save some money, too.

\* \* \*

Here is another of our Bean Contest winners. Remember that we are still paying a dollar for every recipe we publish. Why not send along your best?

#### PINTO BEANS—OREGON STYLE

By Mrs. L. C. Harrington, Baker, Ore.

Soak one quart of pinto beans overnight; put on to cook with a ham bone, 1 chopped onion (large), 1 diced green pepper and 2 tablespoons brown sugar. Cook very gently until tender, adding salt and pepper to taste during the last part of the cooking.

This is an old shepherd's recipe, and until you've tried them this way you will not realize how much the brown sugar, onion and green pepper do for beans.

\* \* \*

And yet another prize-winning bean recipe—the first we've had from the Producer's own home state. We knew that Colorado ladies knew some mighty tasty ways to cook beans, for we've tasted them, but this is the first that's been sent in. A mighty good one, Mrs. Hulslander, and a fine way to use up those left-overs. And, although I suppose no Producer column should suggest the use of economical meat substitutes, for times when you don't have any fresh meat on hand this does make a very satisfactory "mock meat loaf."

#### BEAN LOAF COLORADO

By Mrs. Ethel Hulslander, Kremmling Colorado

- 2 cups cooked beans
- 1 large onion
- 1 cup soft bread crumbs
- ½ cup milk
- 2 eggs
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon sage

Grind the beans and onions through a food chopper. Mix all ingredients and pack firmly in a buttered baking dish. Bake one-half hour in a moderate oven (350 degrees) and serve hot or cold with catsup.

Mrs. Hulslander says, "My mother often served this economical dish to the family and the ranch hands."

We hope you will try it.

September, 1948

These recipes are certainly proving how versatile beans may be—or perhaps just how versatile American women are in concocting appetizing meals from a few easily-transported staples. We've had, as our first prize winner, the very delicious Pink Bean Pies, and this month we are including a fine main-course dish—Bean Loaf, Colorado. And here is a salad from Wyoming, the chief ingredient of which is . . . guess? Yes, beans. I've just tried it, and it is delicious.

#### WYOMING BEAN SALAD

By Mrs. E. C. Stevenson,  
Moorcroft, Wyo.

1 pint of cold cooked beans

- 1 tablespoon minced onion
- 1 tablespoon minced celery
- 1 tablespoon chopped green pepper
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- ½ teaspoon mustard, mixed into
- ½ cup vinegar
- 1 or 2 tablespoons mayonnaise

Mix all ingredients; let chill for a half hour to blend flavors. This is a wonderful way to use up small amounts of left-over beans. I've tried it with navy beans, pink beans and "butter" beans; the resulting salads taste quite different but are all good.

And so . . . Good Eating . . . and Good Evening.

D. L. McD.

# Eight Big Days of HORSE RACING

—Pari-Mutuel Wagering—

Plus

# Eight Thrilling Nights of CHAMPIONSHIP RODEO

—for \$12,000 in Purses—

. . . will give you enjoyable interludes of top flight entertainment while you survey one of the West's finest beef cattle shows . . . and a three-days' horse show that you'll say is tops in its array of fine Quarter Horses and Palominos.

At The

Eleventh Annual

# NEW MEXICO STATE FAIR

ALBUQUERQUE

September 19 Thru 26

The NEW MEXICO CATTLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION, meeting in quarterly session Monday and Tuesday, September 20 and 21, cordially invites visiting cattle growers to attend.

# SALES

**September  
14  
Colorado**

**OMER MEEKS'** Registered Herefords  
Complete Dispersion  
Tuesday, September 14—Sterling, Colorado  
A great Breeding and Show Herd  
268 Head—170 Lots. 98 Cows and Calves—50 Dry Cows and Heifers.  
20 Yearling Heifers—2 Herd Bulls.  
Complete sale service by L. C. "Jim" Hoover and Son, Auctioneers, Sterling, Colo. Omer Meeks, Owner, Dalhart, Texas.

**September  
16  
Colorado**

**DISPERSION 306 HEAD**  
125 Cows  
100 Calves  
69 Heifers  
8 Yearling Bulls  
4 Herd Bulls  
**R. E. JOHNSON HEREFORDS**  
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO  
Sale to be held at the Reverse J Diamond Ranch, 10 mi. N. and 2 mi. E. of Colo. Springs Post Office.  
BUY 21 YEARS OF CAREFUL BREEDING  
Complete Sales Service by L. C. "Jim" Hoover & Sons, Auctioneers, Sterling, Colo.  
R. E. JOHNSON, Owner  
P. O. Box 73  
Colorado Springs, Colo.

**Sept.  
20  
Colorado**

**BACA-GRANT** Disperses  
Famed Grade Hereford  
Herd of TO-Sullivan-Baca Grant Breeding at **WRAY, COLORADO**  
OVER 1,000 ROYALLY BRED HEREFORDS  
**SAN LUIS VALLEY LAND & CATTLE CO., OWNERS**  
CRESTONE, COLORADO

**Sept.  
29  
Nebraska**

**SUNNYSLOPE FARMS**  
REGISTERED HEREFORDS  
40 BULLS 70 FEMALES  
WHR Proud Mixer 86th, senior herd sire, selling.  
**North Platte, Nebr.**  
Western Sales Pavilion  
For Catalog Write  
R. H. JANDEBEUR  
North Platte, Nebr.

**15  
HERD  
BULL  
PROSPECTS**

**THORP HEREFORD FARMS**  
BRITTON, SO. DAK.  
**ANNUAL ALL-STAR SALE**  
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5TH  
WALTON THORP, Owner

**70 BRED  
HEIFERS**  
Mated to  
Baca Elation  
WHR Ruling Star 43  
OJR Royal Domino 56  
Windsor A Royal

**October  
8  
Wyoming**

**WHR** **OCTOBER 8**  
**CHEYENNE, WYO.**  
WYOMING HEREFORD RANCH

**OCTOBER  
9  
COLORADO**

**COLORADO HEREFORD CLASSIC**  
DENVER, COLO.—OCTOBER 9  
Top Herefords from Colorado's top herds showing and selling in this annual event. For catalogs and information write—  
COLORADO HEREFORD ASSN., Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver, Colo.

**OCTOBER  
11  
MONTANA**

**N BAR RANCH**  
Annual Combination Sale — Purebred and Commercial  
**ABERDEEN-ANGUS**  
Lewiston, Montana — October 11  
Offering from the N Bar Ranch 250 steer calves, 100 heifer calves, 30 yearling steers and a purebred offering of 30 bull calves and 6 yearling bulls. From the Arch Ginther herd, Harlowton, Montana, 150 steer calves, 85 heifer calves and a purebred offering of 4 yearling bulls and 5 bull calves.

## NEW MEXICO ANGUS SALE

A new building in construction at the Clovis (N. M.) fair grounds will be completed in time for the New Mexico Aberdeen-Angus Cattlemen's Association sale to be held there Oct. 11. This is the second year for this event, at which Ray Sims will be the auctioneer and Phil Ljungdahl will judge.

## CROOK COUNTY SALE PLANNED

The Crook County (Ore.) Hereford Breeders Association, organized in 1947, is laying plans for its second annual sale, to take place Nov. 16-17 at Prineville. The purebred sale will be held on the 17th, while on the day preceding will be held the first feeder calf sale in the county.

## BEEFMASTER HERD ON EXHIBIT

On Sept. 4-5 at the Mason County Fair Grounds, Mason, Tex., the entire herd of the Lasater Ranch at Fulfurrias will be on exhibition at a "proving party." At the time the herd was established a year ago the ranch predicted that the first calves would average 600 pounds in weight at eight months, in an experiment testing the adaptability of the cattle to conditions beyond their home range.

## BRAHMAS AT TEXAS FAIR

The 1948 State Fair of Texas has been selected as the site of the National Brahman Show this year. The fair will run from Oct. 9 through Oct. 24, and dates of the Brahman show will be Oct. 13-22. With breeders from all representative areas expected to participate, those at the most distant points are planning to fly their animals to Dallas, says a recent press release. A number of crossbred exhibits have also been invited.

## Great Western Show Dates

Dates of the Great Western Live Stock Show are Nov. 27 to Dec. 1 at Los Angeles stockyards. Premium lists provide for cash prizes for 4-H clubs, Future Farmers and open divisions for cattle, hogs and lambs. A feeder cattle show will be held.

## NEBRASKA HEREFORD SHOW

Plans are completed for a \$7,500 National Hereford Show to be held at Grand Island, Nebr., Oct. 26-29, inclusive. Sponsor are the city's chamber of commerce, the Nebraska Hereford Association and the American Hereford Association. The event will follow the "R.J." Hereford Royal at Kansas City.

## PORTLAND SHOW, OCT. 1-9

Opening of the Pacific International Livestock Exposition will be on schedule, Oct. 1, despite spring flood damage to the pavilion at Portland which necessitated repairs amounting to \$60,000 worth of work.

Cash awards of \$116,205 are listed for this year's show—the highest in its 38-

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



## JUNIORS! THIS IS FOR YOU

Your secretary, Mrs. Betty Wells of Chino Valley, Ariz., has asked that all members of the Junior American National who have paid their dues and not received cards let her know. She has no other way of knowing if they go astray and she is anxious to keep her records up. . . . If you didn't get your card, say so!

year history—and a special feature of the horse show will be the first appearance of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police drill team.

## GRAND NATIONAL TO INCLUDE BIG FEEDER CATTLE FEATURE

For this year's Grand National Livestock Exposition, Horse Show and Rodeo at San Francisco, Oct. 29-Nov. 7, \$7,225 is being offered in premiums for carloads of 20 feeder calves, carloads of 20 feeder yearlings and pens of five feeder calves. In a recent release, Carl L. Garrison, secretary-manager of the show, points out that in 1947 almost 1,000,000 cattle were shipped into California to be finished for the market there, demonstrating the importance of the feeder cattle phase of the livestock industry in that state.

Col. A. W. Thompson will be the auctioneer for the Hereford breeding cattle sale at the Grand National, the sale to be held on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Entries on consignments close Sept. 10, and the Herefords will be competing this year for premiums totaling \$15,295.

## ADDED PRIZES AT CHICAGO

Recent additions to the premium money for Chicago's International puts prize money to well above the usual \$100,000, show officials announce. Newest of these includes those for open and junior swine classes.

## A MAINE HEREFORD BOOSTER

It was a Maine stockman named Hall C. Burleigh who did much to bring Herefords to the fore in this country. In 1868, soon after the War Between the States, he began buying animals of this breed, getting among his first purchases from Canada a young bull which subsequently took many prizes.

In 1877 Mr. Burleigh began selling his cattle in the West and did so well that he soon began to go to England on buying trips. The 1,000 carefully selected animals which he collected on these journeys went to sections of New England, the South and the West.

## NEW BRAHMA GROUP

The South Florida Brahman Breeders, Inc., have recently organized with main offices in Bradenton where George C. Young will serve as secretary-treasurer and general manager. All of the members of the group are also members of the American Brahman Breeders' Association.

September, 1948

# SALES

October

11

New Mexico

## BREEDERS PROMOTIONAL SALE

RATON, NEW MEXICO—OCTOBER 11

Offering 75 Hereford foundation females to breeding and bred to famous sires. Cattle of this breeding have proved their ability to produce more beef in less time with less feed.

Olen Caviness

Geo. E. Hardesty

Thomas F. Turner & Son

Raton, N. M.

Folsom, N. M.

Raton, N. M.

Auctioneers: L. C. "Jim" Hoover & Son, Sterling, Colo.

October

16

Colorado

## Western Aberdeen-Angus Association

Fall Sale Sat., Oct. 16, 12:30 P.M.

Lamont Sale Pavilion, Denver Union Stock Yards, Denver, Colo.

10 BULLS • 50 FEMALES

For Catalogue, Write Willard T. Lutes, Sec., Merino, Colo.

October

18

Colorado

NORTHERN COLORADO HEREFORD BREEDERS

## RANGE BULLS

26th Sale

at Greeley

For catalog write . . . . . STOW L. WITWER, Mgr. Greeley, Colo.

October

21 & 22

Wyoming

## SOUTHERN WYOMING

HEREFORD BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

Show and Sale

Laramie, Wyoming

October 21 & 22

## 85 TOP BULLS

OCT.

24-25

MONT.

## TRI-STATE HEREFORD FUTURITY

185 Head Will Be Auctioned at Miles City, Mont.

Oct. 24-25

Write for Catalog to Norm Warsinske, Sec.-Mgr. Box 1497, Billings, Mont.



MILES CITY OCT. 24 25

October

28

California

## GREENFIELD HEREFORD RANCH

OCTOBER 28—BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.

At the Ranch—10 Miles South on Highway 99

5 HERD SIRE PROSPECTS — 45 CHOICE FEMALES

Females Bred to TT Triumphant 64th, MW Larry Domino 81st and PH Golden Bonanza 7th.

For Catalog Write to A. H. KARPE, Owner Station A, Bakersfield, Calif.

October

29

California

## Sunland Ranch, Sanger, Calif.

SUNLAND HEREFORDS

October 9 — At the Ranch

7 Bulls — 43 Females

For Catalog Write Sunland Ranch, Rt. 1, Box 299, Sanger, Calif.

LISTINGS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

ciation and of the Florida Cattlemen's Association. Mr. Young explains that the new cooperative is "primarily a marketing outlet for its members.

# SALES

OTHER LISTINGS ON PAGES 42 AND 43

|                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>November<br/>8<br/>Utah</b>              | <b>M &amp; O RANCHES</b><br><b>FIFTH ANNUAL HEREFORD SALE</b><br><b>50</b> Registered Bulls <b>10</b> Registered Females <b>10</b> Grade 1948 Calves<br>SALE AT RICHFIELD, UTAH, NOV. 8 AT 1:00 P.M.    For a Catalog Write M & O Ranches, 175 West So. Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah                             |
| <b>November<br/>16 &amp; 17<br/>Oregon</b>  | <b>CROOK COUNTY HEREFORD SALE</b><br><b>FEEDER SALE COMBINED</b><br>Prineville, Ore., Fair Grounds, Nov. 16-17, 10 A.M.—1 P.M.<br><b>70 BULLS</b> <b>Approximately 200 Feeder Calves and</b><br><b>25 FEMALES</b> <b>Yearlings sell the 16th</b><br>For Catalog Write<br><b>NORMAN JACOB, Prineville, Oregon</b> |
| <b>November<br/>16<br/>Utah</b>             | <b>INTERMOUNTAIN</b><br><b>HEREFORD BREEDERS ASSOCIATION</b><br>Ogden, Utah—November 16<br>Entries Close Sept. 15    All inquiries should be addressed to J. O. Read, Secretary, P. O. Box 469, Ogden, Utah.    Auctioneers A. W. Thompson E. O. Walters                                                         |
| <b>November<br/>20<br/>Nebraska</b>         | We Are Reserving <b>75 Top Bulls</b><br>for our Annual Sale to be held at<br><b>CHADRON, NEBR., NOV. 20</b><br><b>H. H. FORNEY &amp; SON—Registered Herefords - Lakeside Nebr.</b>                                                                                                                               |
| <b>NOVEMBER<br/>21 &amp; 22<br/>WYOMING</b> | <b>WYOMING</b><br><b>HEREFORD ASSOCIATION</b><br>Casper, Wyoming <b>SHOW and SALE</b> November 21 and 22<br><b>110 Bulls—Many in Pens of 3—20 Females</b>                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>December<br/>6-8<br/>Montana</b>         | <b>Third Annual All-Breed Bull Sale</b><br>Featuring groups of bulls from 3 on up. Uniform in age, type and breeding. Most of them of serviceable age. Selling at private treaty.<br><b>Billings Public Stockyards, Billings, Montana</b>                                                                        |
| <b>DECEMBER<br/>14<br/>NEBRASKA</b>         | HERE'S A GOOD PLACE TO BUY HEREFORD BULLS AND FEMALES<br>VALENTINE, NEBR.<br>We will sell 50 Hereford Bulls and 25 Females. They are the breeding that has produced many show winners and made our herd widely known.<br><b>WILBUR DRYBREAD, Valentine, Nebr.</b>                                                |

A NEW Amarillo, Tex., stockyards is in the process of completion. Location is northeast of the city at the junction of Highways 66 and 136 and spur tracks from the Santa Fe and Rock Island also enter the yard. Immediate capacity is 8,000 cattle with plans to increase this.

AS far as the State College of Washington has been able to find, there is no substitute for the mother pig's milk that is as good as the original. The college tried all kinds of synthetic milk but was unable to raise a pig from birth on any of it.

## BOTH SIDES OF MEAT STORY

An analysis of pros and cons on the subject of the continued strong demand for meat has been made by the American Meat Institute. Reasons for believing that such demand will continue strong include: wage increases with consequent increases of spendable income; record total savings of individuals; consumer credit which is still substantially less in relation to income than prewar; increased expenditures for military services. On the "no" side: recent consumer resistance to advancing prices on meat; competition offered the meat dollar by similarly advancing rises on other commodities and services such as rents; the fact that physical output of goods is nearing the peacetime record to saturate domestic demand; the lack of foreign exchange which keeps foreign demand down; tightening of bank credit, and the renewed threat of strikes.

## THE MYSTERIOUS "X" DISEASE

The mystery cattle malady, "X disease," has aroused the attention of the Bureau of Animal Industry and co-operative surveys are to be made on the disease which has been reported in at least 26 states. It may result from substances in forage or soils. Early symptoms include a watery discharge from eyes and nose, later on appetite failure, loss of condition, depression and thickening of the skin. Small papillary projections often occur on the tongue, cheek and palate and diarrhea is sometimes present in the late stages. Young stock seem to be especially susceptible. Animals die in severe cases and abortion often follows when pregnant cows have it. Mortality to date runs from 4 to 8 per cent.

## NEW 4-H CATTLE FEEDING PLAN

A September Swift & Company ad gives space to a new idea in junior feeding projects, described by T. W. Thompson, state 4-H club leader of Montana. Under the plan, a boy or girl buys an average lot of 3 or more feeder steers or 15 or more lambs from a uniform herd or band. The animals are bought at a central market, taken home and fattened—with records kept of feed costs and rates of gain. At the end of the feeding period they go back to market, to be sold on junior marketing day. The youngster consigns the animals to a commission firm of his own choice, and the animals are penned separately; then they are graded and weighed and sold for slaughter in the usual way. The system teaches the young stockmen in a practical manner about feeding for market.

## Imports of Purebreds

PUREBRED animals certified for entry into the United States during the year ended June 30, 1948, numbered 42,537, of which 34,298 were cattle, 4,336 sheep, 2,828 swine, and 260 horses, the remainder principally dogs.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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# Personal Mention

When the American Meat Institute holds its 43rd annual meeting in New York, Sept. 20, a number of men prominent in American National affairs will have an important place on the speakers' program. Among those speakers will be President A. A. Smith, of Sterling, Colo.; Alan Rogers of Ellensburg, Wash., chairman of the National's public relations committee; Albert K. Mitchell of Albert, N. M., a past president, and Jay Taylor of Amarillo, Tex., former president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association.

J. Sherman Guttridge, Prairie City, Ore., a past president of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association, is now affiliated in a promotional capacity with the Western Livestock Journal.

A recent Look magazine contains some fine pictures of horses on the Joyce Ranch in Idaho's Owyhee County.

Herb J. Barr of Leoti, Kan., president of the Kansas Livestock Association, has been named recently to head also the Western Kansas Development Association, organized two years ago. The subject is covered in a Sunday magazine section article of the Denver Post, Aug. 22.

August visitors in Denver included Mr. and Mrs. Boler Rucker of Red Bluff, Calif., who were making a tour of leading Quarter Horse breeders and looking over the cattle of the region.

The Blessum Hereford Ranch (formerly Schultz Hereford Ranch) near Towner, N. D., has been sold to Clarence Follman of York, N. D.

Plans for the celebration of the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Bixby at their Rancho Los Alamitos near Long Beach, Calif., included a large "fiesta" for friends, family and employees on Aug. 29. Mr. Bixby, who has lived on the ranch since he was 18 months old, is a past president of the American National and of the California Cattle Association.

The Santa Gertrudis breed of cattle, perfected on the King Ranch in Texas, has been added by the Cuban government to the list of cattle breeds permitted to enter the country duty-free for breeding purposes. The action was taken in line with a program calling for enlargement and improvement of Cuba's cattle industry.

Ted Aegerter of Seward, Nebr., has joined the staff of the American Short-horn Breeders Association field representatives. His headquarters will be in Seward and he will represent the central and extreme western sections of the country for the association.

September, 1948

# BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

## MESSERSMITH'S HEREFORDS

Visit us and see our cattle when you are near Alliance. We are only 2 hours from the famous Black Hills of South Dakota, 4 hours from Denver. Our heifers now ready to breed, and we have a car of older cows with calves at foot and rebred. Write

**F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS**

**Alliance, Nebraska**

## CHANDLER HEREFORDS

Range Bulls of Uniform Quality in Carload Lots

**Herbert Chandler**

**Baker, Oregon**

**WITWER**

Colorado's Oldest  
Herd

Est. 1899



*Herefords*

Home of the "HomeBuilders"

## 25 TOP BULLS

ALL 1947 YEARLINGS FOR SALE

Phone, write or visit us

**STOW & HARVEY WITWER GREELEY, COLO.**

Joe B. Matthews of Albany, Tex., a second vice-president of the American National, paid a short visit to the Denver offices a week ago. He and Mrs. Matthews have been spending the summer at Boulder, Colo.

E. M. Percy and son Carl of Weyanoka, La., liked Colorado well enough last year to pay a repeat visit, including a call at the association offices between ranch tours in the area.



## 38th ANNUAL SHOWING

Featuring...

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**



**PACIFIC  
INTERNATIONAL  
Livestock Exposition**

PORTLAND, OREGON

**OCT. 1 to 9**



Treat yourself to real comfort!  
Custom-made  
**HALF-WELLINGTON  
BOOTS**

You'll like the careful workmanship... the way they fit. During the war we made these fine boots for men in the service only. Now everyone can enjoy their comfort and good looks. These boots are made in black or brown, with choice calf vamps and kid uppers. Write us today for price and instructions for ordering.

**JOHN A. FRYE SHOE CO.  
DEPT. AC MARLBORO, MASS.**

Manufacturers of Boots & Shoes since 1863

UNION-MADE  
**Lee RIDERS**  
THE ONLY COWBOY PANTS  
WITH ALL THESE FEATURES:

- 11 Ounce Cowboy Denim!
- Branded Cowhide Label!
- Sanforized Shrink! Shrinkage Less Than 1%
- Scratch-Proof Hip Pockets!
- Money-Back Guarantee!

Boys' sizes made of 8 oz. Sanforized Denim.

**The H. D. LEE CO., Inc.**  
San Francisco, Calif.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
South Bend, Ind.  
Trenton, N. J.



**SMART CATTLEMEN  
BUY 'EM-AND LIKE 'EM**

**TEITZEL**

HAND LASTED  
**COWBOY  
BOOTS**

SINCE 1889

For Comfort, Accurate Fit, Outstanding Design and Quality Materials . . . TEITZEL BOOTS Give You More For Your Money.

SEE THEM AT YOUR DEALERS  
Write for Illustrated Folder

**TEITZEL-JONES  
BOOTS**  
WICHITA, KANSAS,  
U.S.A.  
HAND LASTED

FOR the first time, Florida cattle have been shipped west in large numbers to stock pastures in Texas, Oklahoma and Colorado.

## Letter from Skull Creek

DEAR EDITOR:

This Skull creek ranch never sells any hay unless we have to help out a neighbor who happens to run short for some unexpected cause so we don't have to do a lot of baling after we get the hay up. I mean when we get it in the stacks we are through with it until we start feeding. It is nearly the first of September and we will be all through by then.

I don't like to write about that obnoxious sheriff all the time but if it wasn't for him life would get rather dull at times over here. He made an unexpected call to this ranch last Monday and he was sure chewing that walrus mustache of his'n. He had a long talk with the old man but finally left after poking around under the old bunk house floor. The boss said there were two live skunks found in the jail house last Sunday morning and that those 2 shunks were immune to D.D.T. and clordane spray, but the volunteer fire department finally flushed them down the drain, that is flushed all but the scent. A small packing box was found in the alley near by that had Skull creek ranch stenciled on it. How ever that was only circumstantial evidence but men have been hung on that or at least got 99 years. He says the sheriff has sent for an investigator and also had a warrant filled out charging John Doe with ever thing in the book excepting treason and adultery and that he hoped to serve it on the party pretty soon. Well the skunks are gone from under the old bunk house and I saw a certain party making a box trap and it wasn't John Doe but we will let the FBI find out if they can. If I was the sheriff I would hire an ex GI and mark off a sentry path around that jail house, but I don't suppose the sheriff is as brainy as I am.

Well the boss is talking about selling out this outfit, lock, stock and barrel, including the brand. Says he homesteaded here as a young man with only a saddle horse and a rope but with lots of ambition and some intelligence about 50 years ago and in those years has built up a small empire, as it were, says he has a half step brother-in-law who lives in a sunny valley down in southern New Mexico and due to failing health brought on mostly by old age is thinking seriously about spending his last few years down there. Says it looks like the deal is going through but he won't tell us who he is dickering with as yet. He also says we all will have our same jobs and the Skull creek ranch will go right along in its usual normal way, as it does at times.

Will write you all about it if it happens, and most any thing can happen over here. Yours truly,

WILLIAM (BILL) WESCOTT.

**SXR HEREFORDS**  
Quality, Type,  
Ruggedness, Popular  
Bloodlines! Inquiries Invited.  
**STEEPLE X RANCH, SPRINGVILLE, ARIZ.**  
William A. Spence

**OXO Sigable HEREFORDS**  
LOCATED IN MONTANA'S FAMOUS BITTERROOT VALLEY

We're breeding 'em for size, bone, scale and milking ability. Beau Donald-Panama bloodlines. Plan a vacation trip and see us.

**OXO Hereford Ranch**  
Stevensville, Mont.

**SHERIDAN LIVESTOCK  
COMMISSION CO.**  
Cattle, Sheep and Hog Sales  
Every Thursday  
Sale Starts at 10 a. m.  
Sheridan, Wyo.  
Phone 308

**POLLED HEREFORDS**  
Spidel Breeding  
**500** A Year to  
Choose From  
Roberts Loan and  
Cattle Co.  
Wm. Spidel, Pres.  
Box 1096  
Roundup Montana

**Polled Shorthorns**  
Largest Herd of Polled Shorthorn Cattle  
in the West  
**Females and Bulls For Sale**  
J. W. BENNETT  
Winona Washington

## Registered HEREFORDS FOR SALE

HERD BULL PROSPECTS  
YEARLING RANGE BULLS  
YEARLING HEIFERS  
COWS WITH CALVES

The kind of cattle you need  
in your breed.

**A. B. Hardin SAVAGETON, WYO.**

From Brownwood, Tex., comes a report about three 50-pound triplet bulls, doing very well a week after birth.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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**NEW AXLE & WHEELS BUILD YOUR OWN TRAILER**

**\$26.35**  
Minus Tires & Tubes. 10% with order.  
Bal. C.O.D.

Ideal for building stock and boat trailers, spray carriers, feed, fence post, horse or general utility trailer, and for mounting under elevators.

Timken bearings, 59" tread, 16" demountable wheels, solid steel 1 1/2" square axle.

NEW—we manufacture these—NOT SURPLUS ITEM! Stub assemblies also available.

DEALERS! Write for Discounts, Dept. A.C.P. Standard Equipment Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

## Western COWBOY BOOTS

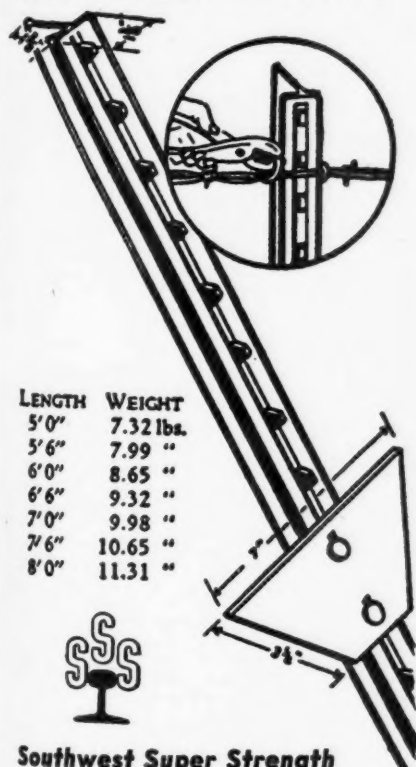
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... Made to your  
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grade, fancy, hand  
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**CRICHT BOOT CO.**

El Paso 39, Texas

## Super Strength Studded T STEEL FENCE POSTS



### Southwest Super Strength studded-T fence posts

• Made from Rail Steel • Tough and Dependable • Easy to Drive • Long Lasting • Furnished With Galvanized Wire Fasteners.

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PHOENIX, ARIZONA

# The Outlook

Price trends—down for crops, up for livestock and products—are likely to continue for a few months. Consumer demand for the latter is exceptionally strong and supplies are smaller than last year. Record production in prospect will press downward on crop prices.

\*\*\*

Meat supplies will hit their low point for the year late this summer or early in the fall. Retail meat prices generally are expected to continue up.

\*\*\*

Bumper feed crops will not increase meat production for some time. Marketings of some cattle and hogs are likely to be delayed for extra fattening on the new crops. Main effect will be felt in late 1949 when next year's spring crop is marketed. Sharp increases in this crop are likely if corn harvest is as large as estimated.—These paragraphs from BAE outlook.

\*\*\*

French (p. 13) says packers have reported losses on beef for over a month. Note the report of an irregular and declining market for many cattle below the long-fed class which should enjoy a market all its own.

## Obituaries

**Fred W. Smyth:** At the age of 52, of a heart ailment. A native of Harney County, Oregon, Mr. Smyth until about four years ago owned and operated a large cattle ranch. His passing will recall that his father and a brother were killed by Indians in an uprising in Happy Valley many years ago.

**C. Brumley:** Cattle buyer of Perkins County in South Dakota. He was 47 years old. His parents were among the earliest white settlers in the section.

**Alfred J. Johnson:** Of pneumonia, at 68. Mr. Johnson had been a leading rancher of Oregon's Silver Creek section since 1882.

**Preston K. Breckenridge:** At 52 after a short illness. President of the Teton County Cattlemen's Association; prominent Hereford breeder in partnership with his foster father, Fred Hunter, and two brothers. Born at Tetonia. World War I veteran.

**Frank Horton:** In late August at Saddlestring, Wyo., with burial at Buffalo. A former U. S. congressman from his state, he was a member of the American National and an executive committee-man of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association.



Experienced Cattlemen  
Always Depend On

**DEMPSTER**  
WATER SUPPLY EQUIPMENT

### For All Seasons Water Supply

You cattlemen all know how important running water is to your stockyard. You know that you need running water all year 'round.

Good cattlemen also know all the advantages of Dempster Windmills . . . dependable service, longer life, greater capacity. Find out now how these windmills can work for you. See your friendly Dempster dealer today. If there is no dealer near you—

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## NEW American National MEMBERS

CALIFORNIA: Robert Garbani; S. B. Sumner; Dr. M. D. Weaver.

IOWA: F. W. Hinkhouse.

KANSAS: Deering J. Marshall.

TEXAS: Brown & Tovrea Cattle Company.

## CALENDAR

Sept. 19-20—Third quarterly meeting, New Mexico Cattle Growers, at Albuquerque.  
Oct. 1-9—Pacific International Live Stock Exposition, Portland, Ore.  
Oct. 9—Range improvement field day at Southern Plains Experiment Range northwest of Ft. Supply, Okla.  
Oct. 13-15—U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Assn., at Denver.  
Oct. 16-23—American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.  
Oct. 22—Idaho Cattlemen's Angus bull sale, Twin Falls.  
Oct. 23—Idaho Cattlemen's Hereford bull sale and annual futurity event, Twin Falls.  
Oct. 28-29—Chicago Feeder Cattle Show and Sale, Chicago.  
Oct. 29-Nov. 7—Grand National Live Stock Exposition, San Francisco.  
Nov. 13—Idaho Cattlemen's 10th annual Hereford sale, Pocatello.  
Nov. 27-Dec. 4—International Live Stock Show, Chicago.  
Dec. 9-10—National Polled Hereford Show, Denver, Colo.  
Jan. 11-13—American National Live Stock Association Convention, North Platte, Neb.  
Jan. 14-22—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.

## LIVESTOCK AT STOCKYARDS

|                                       | (In Thousands) |       |           |        |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------|-----------|--------|
|                                       | 1948           | 1947  | 1948      | 1947   |
| RECEIPTS—                             |                |       |           |        |
|                                       | July           |       | Jan.-July |        |
| Cattle                                | 1,380          | 1,805 | 9,648     | 11,937 |
| Calves                                | 507            | 636   | 3,355     | 3,903  |
| Hogs                                  | 2,022          | 2,208 | 17,899    | 16,855 |
| Sheep, Lambs                          | 1,409          | 1,677 | 9,534     | 11,248 |
| STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS—         |                |       |           |        |
| Cattle                                | 256            | 300   | 1,578     | 1,865  |
| Calves                                | 41             | 51    | 340       | 308    |
| Hogs                                  | 48             | 43    | 343       | 349    |
| Sheep, Lambs                          | 160            | 233   | 1,101     | 1,423  |
| SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION— |                |       |           |        |
| Cattle                                | 1,046          | 1,274 | 7,205     | 8,721  |
| Calves                                | 577            | 656   | 3,919     | 4,338  |
| Hogs                                  | 3,044          | 3,455 | 26,727    | 27,702 |
| Sheep, Lambs                          | 1,195          | 1,280 | 8,210     | 9,336  |

## PICTURE CREDITS

Cover (branding calves and treating dehorned cattle on the Cascade cattle and horse range, San Juan National Forest, Colorado), USDA photograph by Shaffer; P. 13, cattle on William Tonn ranch, Custer County, Montana, USDA photograph by Rothstein; P. 26, courtesy USDA office of information, press service.

## COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

|                | (In Thousands of Pounds) |             |             |             |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                | Aug. 1 1948              | July 1 1948 | Aug. 1 1947 | Aug. 1 1947 |
| Frozen Beef    | 59,821                   | 72,729      | 82,676      | 126,993     |
| Cured Beef     | 10,300                   | 9,976       | 11,815      | 8,400       |
| Total Beef     | 70,121                   | 82,705      | 94,491      | 135,393     |
| Lamb, Mutton   | 8,711                    | 7,999       | 8,085       | 10,883      |
| Lard and Rend. |                          |             |             |             |
| Pork Fat       | 170,383                  | 181,327     | 193,736     | 180,002     |
| Total Poultry  | 91,410                   | 99,507      | 174,627     | 127,436     |

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT

|                     | (New York)    |               |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                     | Aug. 18, 1948 | Aug. 18, 1947 |
| Steer & Heifer—Ch.  | \$50.00-52.00 | \$58.50-60.50 |
| Steer & Heifer—Gd.  | 48.00-50.00   | 56.50-59.00   |
| Cow—Commercial      | 26.00-33.00   | 36.00-41.00   |
| Veal—Choice         | 32.00-38.00   | 47.00-52.00   |
| Veal—Good           | 27.00-35.00   | 45.00-49.00   |
| Lamb—Choice         | 43.00-49.00   | 50.00-56.00   |
| Lamb—Good           | 42.00-48.00   | 48.00-53.00   |
| Ewe—Commercial      | 17.00-20.00   | 20.00-23.00   |
| Pork Loin, 8-12 lb. | 60.00-62.00   | 68.00-71.00   |

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

|                      | Aug. 24, 1948 | Aug. 18, 1947 |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Steers—Choice        | \$37.75-41.25 | \$28.50-34.25 |
| Steers—Good          | 31.50-38.00   | 23.50-31.75   |
| Steers—Medium        | 24.25-32.50   | 16.00-25.00   |
| Vealers—Good-Choice  | 27.00-30.00   | 22.00-24.00   |
| Calves—Good-Choice   | 24.00-28.00   | 15.00-19.00   |
| F.&S. Steers—Gd.-Ch. | 25.00-31.50   | 19.00-25.00   |
| F.&S. Strs.—Cm.-Md.  | 20.00-25.50   | 15.00-20.00   |
| Hogs—(200-240 lbs.)  | 29.00-29.75   | 26.75-27.35   |
| Lambs—Good-Choice    | 26.50-27.00   | 24.00-24.35   |
| Ewes—Gd.-Ch., Shrn.  | 11.75-12.50   | 9.25-10.00    |

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| Denver U. S. Y.....2     | Mrs. A. O. Sands.....24    |
| Dogs.....50              | Sartwell Bros.....38       |
| Farnam Equip.....23, 29  | Schmidt-Allen Sply.....35  |
| O. M. Franklin.....3     | Smith Pipe & Steel.....47  |
| Serum.....39             | Sheridan L. S. Com.....46  |
| John A. Frye Shoe.....45 | Standard Equip.....47      |
| Guns.....50              | Steeple X Ranch.....46     |
| A. B. Hardin.....46      | Swift & Co.....20, 31      |
| Henry Mfg. Co.....16     | Sales.....43               |
| Humane Coyote Gtr.....30 | Taussig Bros.....39        |
| C. H. Hyer & Son.....39  | Teltzel-Jones Boot.....44  |
| Idaho Cattlemen.....24   | Union Pac. R.R.....17      |
| Jacobs Wind Elect.....48 | Viking Lab.....14          |
| Kirby Sales.....50       | Woods Mfg. Co.....14       |
| La Hub Mfg. Co.....14    | Wood Prod. Co.....34       |
| G. E. Lawrie.....40      | Wilson & Co.....51         |
|                          | Wyo. Here. Ranch.....24    |

We make every effort to include all display advertisements in this list of our advertisers in the national edition, but omissions may occur in the case of late advertisements.

Most of the things that make a ranch go are offered by the above listed advertisers. Patronize them. And when you do, tell them you saw their ad in the Producer.

## NEW FEEDER MAGAZINE

The Corn Belt Livestock Feeder is a new monthly magazine published in Chicago. It is the official organ of the Corn Belt Livestock Feeders Association. Mark W. Pickell is managing editor. Officers of the association are Lawrence Brock, Wakefield, Neb., president; Carl H. Goeken, Atlantic, Ia., vice-president, and Mr. Pickell, Naperville, Ill., secretary-treasurer.

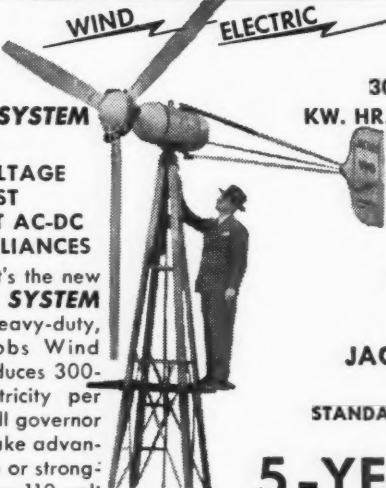
## New 110 VOLT JACOBS SYSTEM

Never Out Of Power  
Never a Current Failure  
with the New JACOBS SYSTEM

CONTROLLED VOLTAGE  
AT LOW COST  
FOR ALL 110 VOLT AC-DC  
MOTORS AND APPLIANCES

It's here! It's proven! It's the new 110 volt JACOBS SYSTEM of electrification!!! Heavy-duty, burn-out, proof Jacobs Wind Electric generator produces 300-400 kw. hr. of electricity per month. Automatic flyball governor controls all blades to take advantage of lightest breeze or strongest gale. With the new 110 volt Jacobs System you have uninterrupted power at uniform voltage and at low cost . . . as low as 2c per kw. hr., including maintenance, operation, battery replacement.

**A JACOBS PAYS FOR ITSELF**  
The new Jacobs System operates all 110 volt AC-DC motors, appliances, milking machines, freezers, radios, vacuum cleaners, washing machines . . . all the labor saving conveniences you have always wanted. The savings with a new JACOBS SYSTEM, when compared with any other source of power, will more than pay for the installation. And Jacobs "Master-Mind" voltage control eliminates burned-out motors!



300-400  
KW. HR. per MONTH  
As LOW as  
2c per KW. HR.

Available Also  
In 32 Volt System

## JACOBS PLANTS

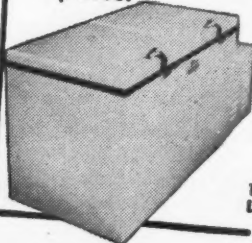
Are The  
STANDARD OF COMPARISON

## 5-YEAR

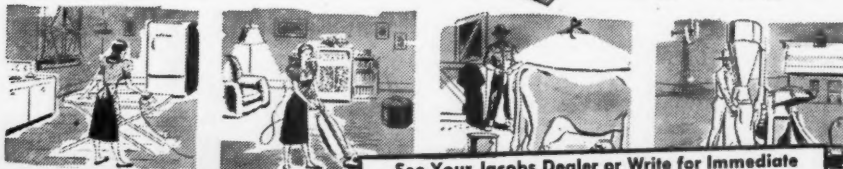
Unconditional Guarantee  
AGAINST GENERATOR BURN-OUT

## JACOBS FARM FREEZER

- Four Inch Cork Slab Insulation
- Copper Coils Quality Built
- Heavy-Duty Slow Speed Compressor



13 and 19 Ft. Sizes  
Lifetime, Economical  
Operation



See Your Jacobs Dealer or Write for Immediate  
Installation Details

# JACOBS

Wind Electric Co., Inc.  
Minneapolis 11, Minn.